16 1947

Capital Confetti

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

sat. 6-21-47 (16) D.C.

By P. L. PRATTIS

AN EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION prevails in the school system of the District of Columbia, which discloses how difficult, if not impossible, it is to reach the goal of "separate but equal" accommodations in practice in a segregated set-up. It is also revealed that the minority, or lesser (in numbers), group is the sufferer. In Washington's jim-crow school system, if you pursue the goal of "separate but equal," you will find Negroes shortchanged in every category of expenditure except one. The proportionately equal sum is not spent in the Negro schools for administration, supervision and instruction, vocational education, operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds or auxiliary education. The only category in which more is alloted to Negro schools than would seem to be equal proportionate share is in capital outlay or new buildings. But thereby hangs a tale!

* * *

THE PROPORTION OF Negroes in the population, according to the 1940 census, was about 28 per cent. In the same year, however, Negro children constituted 34.1 per cent of the school population. This disparity is the result of a phenomenon usually observed among lower economic groups. They have more children. This and other factors have led to an even greater disparity in the years between 1940 and the present. Negro children constitute 44.8 per cent of the school population today. But the Negro set-up in the schools receives only 41.92 per cent of the money spent for administration; 39.67 per cent of that spent for supervision and instruction; 38.73 per cent of that spent for vocational education; 34.87 per cent of that spent for the operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds, and 26.67 per cent of that spent for auxiliary education. But this Negro set-up is allotted 72.26 per cent of the money expended for new buildings. And thereby hangs another tale!

* * *

EXCLUSIVE OF THE money put into new buildings, the Negro set-up which is theoretically and practically responsible for the education of 44.8 per cent of the children, receives 39.07 per cent of the money spent in other categories. If the amount of money spent in new buildings is added to this, the total percentage for the Negro set-up is 44.27. It is nearly equal, though separate. But is it?

sat. 6-21-47 * * *

EVERYBODY HERE, PARTICULARLY Negroes, admits that the situation in the Negro schools is deplorable. They are overcrowded. The teachers are carrying an overload of pupils. Many children have to go to school on part-time schedules. Does that mean that there is not enough room in the Washington school system? Probably not — if it were opened to all alike. If the doors of all schools were opened to all children, the chances are that there would be room for all. Certainly, in such a situation, they would all be subject to the same inequities.

* * *

BUT THE WASHINGTON system is bedevilled by the necessity for segregation. Negroes have created a problem by reproducing rapidly and by bursting out of their ghettoes. This has meant overcrowding of the Negro school in congested Negro areas and that the school authorities must build new Negro schools in new areas to which Negroes were moving. An example is the area of Brookland, somewhat distant from the center of Negro population. A few years ago, John P. Davis, a resident of the Brookland district, sued the Board of Education for the right to send his children to the white school in Brookland. He contended that a hardship was visited on him and his children by the requirement that he send his children to a Negro school distant from the Brookland district. The Board of Education had no answer for this contention. It was all too true. What to do? They couldn't send Mr. Davis' fair-skinned Negro children to the white school, so they built a little red brick schoolhouse right across the street from the home of Mr. Davis for the use of his children and of the children of any other colored parents who wished to send their children there. At the present time, a large school building "for colored only" is being erected in this particular district. What is true of Brookland is true of other areas into which Negroes have recently moved.

sat. 6-21-47 * * *

THIS FACT STANDS OUT. The 72.26 per cent which is being spent for new buildings for Negroes does not represent a favor done to the Negro school population. It is the reverse. This money is spent to keep the segregated, jim-crow system intact. It is spent out of deference to race prejudice and the so-called myth of white supremacy. However, it should be noted that the Negro children are the ones who are made to pay to keep the little white boys and girls pure. The white boys and girls receive more than their fair and equal share in all categories of expenditure except building outlay. The Negro boys and girls receive less. Where does the money go that might serve to more nearly equalize what the whites receive and what the Negroes receive? It goes into new buildings for Negroes. It is taken from the educational process and put into new buildings. In other words, less money is spent proportionately for the education of the Negro boys and girls in order that more money can be spent for building to preserve a segregated system of education. The white boys and girls, or their parents, may desire this jim crow system. They, therefore, ought to have to pay for what they want and are getting. The colored boys and girls, and their parents, don't want it, don't ask for it. But ironically, they must pay for it in many ways that affect their basic preparation for life. It is sort of crazy, isn't it, that the two of us should be hungry, that you won't eat with me, that a half dozen rolls are purchased for ten cent, that I pay six cents and get two rolls and you pay four cents and get four rolls? That is usually how "separate but equal" works out. The situation in Washington should be an excellent object lesson and example for those who become too satisfied with the sinister effects of segregation on its minority victims.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Mary Morton Shows How Negroes Are Short-Changed In Washington Schools

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

ONE very hardy ghost has been laid in a grave that has yearned and yawned for it over many decades. Its final demise has been accomplished by the unsympathetic hand of Mary A. Morton, writing in the summer 1947 issue of the **Journal of Negro Education** on "The Education of Negroes in the District of Columbia." Let all of those who still can whisper an apologia for the segregated schools of Washington consult Miss Morton's cold analysis.

M. McKenzie

This one time, at least, a subject that is customarily surrounded by a haze of misinformation has been laid out in an orderly pattern of fact. The conclusion is not debatable: Negro children in the District of Columbia have less of everything. In this, the capstone of Negro education, the proudest example of a separate but equal system, the impossibilities and ignominies of the entire hypothesis of equality under separateness breaks down as miserably as it does in Mississippi.

1. Negroes scarcely participate in the activities of the ten administrative offices attached to the office of the Superintendent of Schools.

2. Negro schools are overcrowded while white schools are under-utilized. At the Junior High School level alone in 1947, Negro enrollment was 2,243 pupils beyond capacity; white enrollment was 1,851 under capacity.

3. Buildings occupied by colored students are older and less adequately equipped, frequently are inherited by Negroes as whites move to better neighborhoods and new schools.

4. Every white high school has a large gymnasium and athletic field. All three Negro high schools use the same substandard athletic field and have inadequate gymnasia. (Boys from one of the Negro highs must take swimming classes at the Negro branch YMCA and pay $3 a year for the privilege.)

5. Textbook supplies are less adequate than for white pupils. One estimate placed minimum additional needs of one Negro Junior High at $4,000.

6. At every level, from elementary to high school, white teachers have fewer than the standard ratio of pupils while Negro teachers invariably have more.

7. The per capita current expenditure for 1947 per Negro child was $126.52 as compared with $160.21 for each white child.

8. Large per capita outlay in 1947 for buildings and equipment for Negro children does not begin to compensate for years of passing on worn-out schools to them.

9. Teacher shortage in the Negro schools curtail instruction in many subjects. For example, 18 per cent white but only 11 per cent Negro children are enrolled in kindergarten; there is but one counselor in vocational guidance per 690 Negro pupils as against 390 white.

10. In 1947, 3,258 Negro elementary pupils in part-time classes received but 3½ hours schooling per day. Only 413 white pupils were thus limited.

11. In Junior High, 3,067 pupils in two double-shift schools went to school only 4¼ hours a day, but all white Junior High school pupils received the standard 6 hours instruction.

12. The apportionment of school funds on the basis of the ratio of all colored to all white D. C. residents between six and 17 years of age is unreal because: until 1947 it was based on the 1940 Census and did not adjust to the proportionately higher increase in the Negro population; it does not account for the higher number of white children in private schools; it does not consider the relatively greater need of Negro children.

* * *

WE CAN DEAL with the fiction of the superiority of the Negro schools of Washington as long as it suits our vanity and accommodates our vested interests, **and just as long as we do not have the facts.** But Miss Morton's investigation reveals clearly what an environmental trap is set for our children. Indeed, the Superintendent of D. C. schools said in a report to the Board of Education last May:

"Absolute equality of educational opportunity is impossible. Reasonable equality . . . is the goal." In a way that has nothing to do with political philosophy or democratic principles or the development of personality, we have had documented for us the tyranny of the separate but equal doctrine in its favorite stronghold.

Catholicism and Bias

Daily Worker

STARTLING arguments are being hurled by a certain group of Catholic ecclesiastics against the Austin-Mahoney bill which would illegalize racial discrimination in schools.

Archbishop J. F. McIntyre of the New York archdiocese has hurled his warnings against the measure with such emphasis that the bill's chances have suddenly changed from good to very poor.

The archbishop argues that such a bill deprives the citizenry of "freedom." Wed 3-5-47

But his main attack is on the bill's assertion that education is a function of the state and therefore subject to the state's regulation.

The Catholic leader spurns this. He declares that education is a funtion of "parents."

Neither argument will hold water. Both arguments are a diversion from the one and only issue involved—that is, the "right" of schools to exclude Negroes, to maintain secret "Jewish quotas" or bar Catholics.

To say that the outlawing of discrimination menaces freedom is to make a mockery of language. Freedom does not mean freedom to enforce bigotry. It does not mean freedom to deprive Negroes, Jews or any minority of their freedom. New York, N.Y.

To say that education is the exclusive domain of parents is to spurn years of American democratic progress. For it was a century ago that the right of free public schools was established against the false alibi that only parents are concerned with education.

Catholicism is a religion, a faith. It cannot be permitted to act as a **political power** in our country.

The bill which would deprive all schools guilty of discrimination of tax exemptions should have the immediate support of every decent American.

Students Accuse Dewey Of Race-Bill Dodging

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Albany, N. Y., March 1 (AP)—A spokesman for nearly 700 college students who marched to New York's Capito today declared Governor Thomas E. Dewey's assistan counsel had given them "the run-around" concerning bipartisan bill to ban discrimination in education.

Sun. 3-2-47

"The orderly student army, chiefly from New York City, was the fourth group to tramp up Capitol Hill in the past three weeks with banners demanding various legislation from the Republican-controlled legislature. The student march was sponsored by the Intercollegiate Unity Council to End Discrimination.

Playing Politics Charged.

Governor Dewey "is playing politics and trying to be all things to all men," Joseph Krevisky told a mass meeting after a delegation of five had conferred at the Capitol with Assistant Counsel Lawrence E. Walsh.

Dewey "must be forced to come out for the bill," Krevisky added.

The five, only marchers to enter the deserted Statehouse offices, visited Walsh to learn Dewey's stand on the Austin-Mahoney bill, which would outlaw racial and religious discrimination in non-sectarian institutions. They sought a special message from the Governor urging passage of the bill this year.

Catholics Oppose It.

Walsh told the group he could not say how the Governor stood on "that particular bill" but that Dewey certainly was against discrimination.

The New York State Catholic Welfare Committee, which represents the church in legislative matters, has denounced the bill as "un-American." The association of Colleges and Universities, claiming to represent 60 institutions, also voiced disapproval.

DENIES OPPOSING BIAS BILL

The Times

State Church Council Sought Amendments, Says Secretary

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, May 2—W. T. Clemens, general secretary of the New York State Council of Churches, denied today that the council had opposed passage of the Austin-Mahoney bill to outlaw racial and religious discrimination in education. New York, N.Y.

In a letter to the State Committee Against Discrimination in Education, which spearheaded the drive for passage of the measure, Mr. Clemens said: Sat. 5-3-47

"The public press has given wide publicity to the fact that the New York State Council had opposed the Austin-Mahoney bill which failed to pass in the last sessions of the Legislature.

"I do not know where the public press got their information. The legislative committee of the State Council did not oppose the principle of the Austin-Mahoney bill. We did feel that some amendments should be made, particularly in reference to church-related schools and colleges.

"The only action we took was to approach the authors to confer with them regarding accepting the suggested amendments. Otherwise we favored the bill."

Mother Asks Afro-American J.C. Schools Due to 'Odor'

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

An anonymous letter criticizing the colored race was received this week by Leon Ransom, member of the legal committee of the District branch of the NAACP.

Addressed to Mr. Ransom and made public by him, it read as follows:

"I don't know if you are white or black, that we cannot help which our Father in heaven made us. Sat. 5-24-47

Has Children

"I am white (and) a mother of a number of children.

"God never intended our children to go to school together. Black He put in Africa, white the earth over.

"Don't you now why? Blacks have that awful body odor. White (people) cannot stand the smell.

"So build more black schools and mind your own business. God forbid Blacks in our schools. If Blacks use Lava soap, it might help—ugh!—A MOTHER.

Only one colored high school in Maryland is accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Most colored schools are housed in buildings formerly occupied by whites. Sat. 9-6-47

NORTH CAROLINA

While great improvements have been made in this State, the per capita cost for colored colleges in the years 1945 and 1946 was $135.40 and for white colleges $285.66.

The white colleges are getting more than twice as much per capita as colored in this State.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Colored schools are open eight months and white schools nine months.

There has been no increase in the State appropriation for higher education of colored people in the last 15 years.

Out of 7 million dollars which the State proposed to use for new school buildings, South Carolina State college may expect to get only $350,000

WEST VIRGINIA

This is one State where the law provides that the governor shall appoint a colored person to the State Board of Education.

The law also provides for assistant county superintendents throughout the state.

In summing up the Howard University report, 94.2% of the expenditures in public and private

Full Equality Will Take Century, Says H. U. Dean

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Separate Systems in 17 States, Washington Must End; Journal Lists Weaknessess

WASHINGTON Sat. 9-6-47

It will take 25 years for colored schools to reach the point where the white schools are now and 100 years to reach full equality.

This is the view of Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal Of Negro Education, published at Howard University.

The entire summer issue of the JOURNAL is devoted to the subject tf education in the colored separate schools. The study points out that these jim crow shools exist only in 17 States and Washington.

Suits Bring Better Salaries

There has been progress in the equalization of teachers' salaries according to the study, due mainly to law suits.

What has been lacking has been equalization in the provision for new school buildings and for transportation. Sat. 9-6-47

In these two items the outlay is just where it was 15 years ago and it is particularly important since consolidation of schools depends upon transportation, and additional money for new buildings.

Right back where we were fifteen years ago are the separate colored schools in the provision for higher and professional education.

Scholarship Funds Illegal

The study says there have been a few professional improvements here or there by the provision of out-of-State scholarship funds which are not only inadequate but which also are without the law.

Continuing, the study says it is clear that segregation in education must be abolished. The only question is when and where to start? Sat 9-6-47

Washington

In Washington, Catholic elementary and high schools are segregated according to race.

Washington colored schools do not share fully in administrative salaries. Colored classrooms are overcrowded. While white schools have unused space.

Colored schools are older. There are fewer playgrounds, colored teacher loads are heavier and eight times as many colored pupils as white have part-time schools.

Dr. Thompson who is dean of the graduate school of Howard University, says that we should begin now in the graduate and professional field, gradually working down to the lower level.

There is every indication, he says, that such a step is possible now in more than half the States which require separate schools and is absolutely necessary if colored schools are to attain equality.

Example of Enequality

Example of inequality pointed out in some of the 17 States and Washington, D.C., are the following:

Small Gains in 17 States in 15 Years Revealed

WASHINGTON--A survey of the segregated school systems in seventeen States and the District of Columbia has just been completed by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University. This study reveals that very little progress has been made in the provision of educational opportunities for Negroes equal to those enjoyed by whites in the same school systems.

In seventeen States (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia) and the District of Columbia separate schools are required by law for the education of the white and Negro races.

Separate schools have been declared by the courts to be legal only when equal educational opportunity is afforded each racial group.

NO EQUALITY

The findings of the survey of these State school systems, which are given in some detail in the current (Summer, 1947 Yearbook) number of the Journal of Negro Education, published by Howard University, showed that in no separate school system does the Negro receive educational opportunity equal to that of white students in the same community.

The most noticeable progress toward equality of educational opportunity has been made in two areas: length of school terms and increase in teachers' salaries in the common schools.

Fifteen years ago, the length of school term for white pupils was thirty days longer than the Negro school term. In 1945, the white term was only ten days longer than the Negro term, but the Negro school term was about equal to the white school term in 1930.

SALARIES

White elementary school teachers received an average salary of $958 in 1930 and $1,307 in 1945. Negro teachers were paid $150 in 1930, and $939 in 1945.

The difference in white and Negro teachers' salaries has been reduced from 85 per cent to 40 per cent in the last fifteen years.

In general, this reduction has been made possible by court cases instituted in many States requiring that equal salaries should be paid white and Negro teachers with the same training and doing similar work.

The study revealed, however, that very little progress has been made in the equalization of facilities for transporting pupils to school, or in the provision of buildings and equipment in the common schools.

The survey revealed that the provision of higher and professional educational opportunities for Negroes by the several States is relatively little, if any, better than fifteen years ago.

Stymied By Jimcrowism

(From The Lighthouse and Informer, Columbia, S. C.)

A survey of the segregated school systems in 17 states and the District of Columbia, findings in which are detailed in the current edition o fthe Journal of Negro Education, has been completed recently by the Bureau of Educational Research of Howard University.

The findings, while reporting slight increases here and there, indicate that little progress has been made towards equalizing Negro schools with white schools during the past 15 years. The most noticeable progress has come in reducing the length of the school year difference from 30 days to 10, yet in favor of white schools. However, the present Negro school's term is about where the white school stood in 1930.

The difference in white and Negro teacher salaries has been reduced from 85 per cent in 1930 to 40 per cent in 1945. But, the report points out, this reduction even was the direct result of court action brought by Negroes and not, as some are tempted to point out, through a "changed" system.

On the other side of the ledger, it is found that over the 1930-1945 period the value of school property remained proportionally the same. In 1930 the per capita, for whites was $166; for Negroes $32. In 1945 the white rate was $224 and the Negro $52. And little or nothing was done to lower the differential in school bus transportation. In Texas, for example, more was spent to haul white children than on the entire "Negro" school system. A similar differential in graduate training opportunities persisted. However, in this phase the difference was increased by 13 per cent in favor of whites.

The survey is interesting and does much to bring out facts not easily available to the average citizen. White school officials are wont to point to gains in expenses for Negro schools but cleverly avoid comparison with increased expenses in white schools, breaking these down to per capita or percentage bases.

An editorial note to the Journal report says, " . . . no critical observer can honestly say that Negroes are obtaining equal educational opportunity in the separate school anywhere. Moreover, the elimination of disparities in financial outlay for Negro and white common schools has been so slow that, even if equality of expenditures assured equality of educational opportunity, it would take 25 years or more for the Negro schools to reach the point where the white schools are NOW, and a hundred years to attain parity . . ."

First thing you know somebody will begin to tell us that the United States is responsible for the mass suffering in China, India and Africa.

Liberals Attack Segregated Schools

Segregated schools make a mockery of the basic ideals of a democratic and Christian society, states the Southern Patriot in a special "Segregation in Education" issue distributed this week.

"Equality of opportunity, the most fundamental idea of democracy, is a mere myth in the 17 states and the District of Columbia where separate schools are maintained by law," declares the Southern Patriot, published in New Orleans by the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

In a series of graphic charts and pictures the Patriot compares Negro and white schools in the states where separate schools are required by law for the Negro and white populations. The charts shew that in 1945 the amount spent per pupil enrolled in the elementary schools was $73.67 for the white child, as against $32.46 for the Negro child. The value of school property per pupil was $224 for the white child and $52 per pupil for the Negro child.

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TAX SUPPORTED colleges and universities in these states spent $2.43 per person for whites and 56c per person for Negroes. The difference in favor of the white institutions increased by 13 percent instead of being reduced in the period from 1930 to 1944.

Graduate and professional training for Negroes was almost nonexistent, "In 13 Southern states there is not one school supported by public funds to educate Negro doctors or dentists."

"The appalling result," states the Patriot, "is that in Louisiana there is only one Negro doctor to every 8,000 persons. The normal number would be one to every 800. . . . The entire population suffers, for disease and germs observe no color line." "Even if physical parity were achieved, equality would not exist. The value of a law degree, for example, rests in part upon the value it has in the eyes of the community. And the community does not regard a degree from a small separate Negro school as highly as it does the same degree from a large state university."

"If the purpose of our schools is merely to perpetuate narrow, traditional patterns of thinking and acting, then our segregated schools are good enough. But if the purpose of education is to substitute scientific attitudes for prejudice and to educate for a new world, for one world based on our rich heritage of freedom, equality and brotherhood than clearly segregation is out of place. **Segregated schools cannot educate for an integrated world."**

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DISCRIMINATION is practiced against Negroes in the South, against Spanish-Americans in the Southwest, against Jews in the medical colleges of the North. Such segregation, wherever found, makes a mockery of the Christian religion based on the universal brotherhood of mankind and faith in one God who judges men by what is in their hearts and not by the pigment in their skins. Students seeing their parents tolerate such schools without protest are forced to adopt a cynical attitude toward the religion of their elders."

Regional graduate schools for Negroes are rejected by the Patriot, "Instead of regional schools, the next step should be the opening of all professional schools now to all qualified students whatever their race, religion or ancestry; that is the reasonable way to the economical way, the Christian way, the American way, the "They are not the next step because they are a backward step.

Mr. Sales On Segregation

Courier Journal

In my talk last Sunday before the Louisville Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as reported by The Courier-Journal, the impression has arisen that I am opposed to separate schools in Louisville. I did say the root of racial prejudice is segregation and that one of the most glaring examples of segregation is a separate school system. But then I stated that the history of Kentucky had made that inevitable and that "if I had the power to abolish separate schools in Louisville today I would not do so, for I would be doing the colored people a great disservice; entail dire and tragic consequences upon them." I said to them:

"Even if the provision of the Kentucky Constitution which requires separate schools was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court (and a separate school law in California has been invalidated by a federal court there) I would urge you not to insist upon or enforce such a right even if you possessed it. The consequences would be too tragic."

I then carefully explained that in a situation as delicate as race relationships they must be realistic rather than legalistic, and not attempt to gain objectives altogether beyond their reach, such as relationships which embrace social equality, even if they had the right to insist upon them.

I was making three principal points, namely, that intelligence depends on the number and fineness of convolutions in the brain, and not upon the amount of pigment in the skin; secondly, that segregation makes for racial inferiority and second class citizens, and thirdly that there are certain categories of segregation which are social and which cannot be eliminated.

Louisville Ky.

In the story I was described as being director of the Louisville Labor Management Committee. That is true but the speech was made by me in my capacity as general counsel in Kentucky of the American Civil Liberties Union. GROVER C. SALES.

Louisville.

Lou 2-23-47

16 1947

Discrimination (Missouri)

ARCHBISHOP OF ST. LOUIS
TAKES FIRM CHRISTIAN STAND September 19, 1947

Press Service of the National Association for

St. Louis, Mo., Sep 16th-- In spite of the concerted efforts of several groups composed of white men to initiate segregation in the parochial schools of St. Louis, Archbishop Ritter of St. Louis is standing firm in his refusal to countenance any form of educational segregation. According to Atty. D. M. Grant, president of the local NAACP branch, who made an investigation of the attitude local Catholic leaders on this situation, Archbishop Ritter admits no racial problem in the Catholic Church. The Archbishop believes that the only question involving parochial schools is whether or not the student is a Catholic; if this qualification is met, the student should attend the school located to serve his parish. On the basis of this reasoning, Archbishop Ritter has continued to refuse to meet with the various committees who seek to discuss the question of race.

New York, N.Y.

In appreciation of his admirable stand, the St. Louis branch of the NAACP sent Archbishop Ritter the following telegram: "Extended herewith is the sincere admiration and good wishes of a non-Catholic over your Christian ruling concerning racially integrated Catholic high schools in St. Louis. I am sure that this is pleasing in the sight of Him."

Excommunication Faces Catholics In Anti-Negro Action, Bishop Warns

16 Louisville, Ky.

Courier Journal

Pastoral Letter Read At Masses

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21.—Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter today warned Catholics protesting the admission of Negro children into Catholic schools with white pupils here that they will be excommunicated automatically if they persist in plans to bar the Negroes by civil action against the archbishop. 9-22-47

The warning was contained in a pastoral letter read at all Masses throughout the archdiocese.

John P. Barrett, chairman of a dissident group, said the meeting planned for tonight would be held as scheduled. "I can't say whether I will drop active participation in the group after the meeting," Barrett, a painter contractor, said. "However, I personally will not take any action that will jeopardize my religion or that of anyone else." Monday

Issues Are Defined.

Members of the group were reminded in the letter that "equality of every soul before Almighty God" and obedience to ecclesiastical authority are fundamental issues of the Catholic faith to which they have a filial obligation to co-operate with their bishop, clergy, and fellow Catholics.

The penalty of excommunication is incurred automatically, the archbishop explained, should an individual or group of individuals, with full knowledge of the violation of canon law, interfere in the administrative office of the bishop by going to authority outside the church.

Resolution Adopted.

More than 700 persons attended a heated meeting a week ago when a resolution was adopted to retain "legal talent" and if necessary file an injunction to restrain the archbishop, who previously had indicated that there would be no change in policy.

While Negro students have attended some Catholic schools with white students here since about 1937, the policy was broadened this month. Under this policy, Negroes are attending diocesan high schools as well as elementary schools. About 100 Negroes are attending Catholic schools with white students.

700 CATHOLICS ASK NEGRO SCHOOL CURB

New York Times
New York N.Y.

Meeting in St. Louis Maps Legal Fight for Segregation as Archbishop Keeps Silent

16 Discrimination (Missouri)

Times 9-16-47

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15—A resolution to retain "legal talent," and, if necessary, to file an injunction suit to prevent Negro children from attending Catholic white schools was adopted last night at a meeting of more than 700 persons in the Electrical Workers' Hall.

A total of $400 was contributed at the meeting, which was said to represent forty-three parishes, to finance the protesting group's fight against Negroes in white schools, and an executive committee was named to consult a lawyer.

The resolution, adopted with three dissenting votes, was offered by Lawrence Connors.

Discussion became heated at times, and the three persons who voted against the resolution were asked to leave the hall, which they did. Some of the speakers suggested withdrawing their children from schools where there were also Negro pupils, but most were opposed to this, saying that such action would hinder the pupils' education.

John T. Barrett, chairman of the meeting, said he had failed in repeated efforts to obtain an interview with Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter on the subject. He said he believed about 100 Negro children were attending Catholic white schools.

He said those attending last night's meeting represented forty-three parishes of St. Louis and St. Louis County. The newly appointed executive committee was instructed to seek aid of other parishes in the movement.

The committee, after consulting a lawyer, is to report to a future meeting of the protesting group.

The meeting was publicized in Catholic parishes yesterday morning by distribution of handbills advertising it as a "general protest meeting." Times. 9-16-47

The speakers agreed that they would be ready to aid in providing separate facilities for Negro students.

Mr. Barrett said that although he had been unsuccessful in consulting with Archbishop Ritter, he had had a conference with Msgr. James P. Murray, former archdiocesan superintendent of schools. Monsignor Murray was said to have informed Mr. Barrett that the matter would be presented to the Archbishop but that there was nothing that could be done about it.

Archbishop Ritter was still said to decline comment.

Parents Oppose Ritter Policy In Admitting Negro Students

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

St. Louis, Sept. 9 (U.P.)—Opposition arose today to action of Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter in authorizing the enrollment of Negroes and whites in the same Catholic high schools.

William Rone, co-chairman of a protest meeting held last night, estimated the attendance at 700. Ten North St. Louis parishes were represented. Wed. 9-10-47

Rone said that unless Archbishop Ritter reverses his decision scores of parents will withdraw their children from the schools. He added that several parents already have done this.

(The parents of Archbishop Ritter live in New Albany, and he has two brothers living in Louisville.

(The Rev. F. N. Pitt, superintendent of Catholic schools in the archdiocese of Louisville, said today that several white parochial schools here have in the past expressed a desire to admit Negro students, but have always "run square into the strict State law" prohibiting it. He added that he personally would be "very glad" to see Negroes admitted to white parochial schools if it were legal.)

ANTI-BIAS MEASURE IS URGED BY RABBIS

The Times
New York, N.Y.

President of Synagogue Council Leads Advocates of State Bill in Sermons

Immediate passage of a State law on the lines of the Austin-Mahoney bill, which would prevent schools from refusing to admit an otherwise qualified student because of his race, creed or national ancestry, was advocated yesterday by various rabbis in sermons.

Rabbi William F. Rosenblum, president of the Synagogue Council of America and head of the Committee of the Rabbinate for the Austin-Mahoney bill, said in Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first Street: Sun. 2-16-47

"Every rabbi, minister and priest in this State ought to get behind the Austin-Mahoney bill, for it constitutes religion in action. Though we cannot legislate morality 'into' people, we can have laws against 'unmoral' practices. Discrimination in education is not only unfair, but unmoral."

Rabbi Morris N. Kertzer in Park Avenue Synagogue, 50 East Eighty-seventh Street, declared that the shortage of scientific manpower caused by the lack of training during the war "has been further aggravated by discriminatory practices in our institutions of higher learning."

Rabbi Israel Goldstein told Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Eighty-eighth Street, near Broadway, that the Austin-Mahoney bill would "give New York State a position of leadership in promoting the American way of life."

In the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, the Rev. Dr. Louis C. Gerstein asserted that "we cannot brush aside the real need today for law and legislation which will help to root out every vestige of discrimination in all institutions of our society."

"The social spirit of our day," said Rabbi Samuel M. Segal in Mount Neboh Temple, 130 West Seventy-ninth Street, "demands that we join hands and hearts to bring about a society in which human rights will insure equality for all regardless of race, color or religion." New York, N.Y.

Reminding Britain of the Bible story of the plagues that overtook Egypt of the ancient Pharaoh when he refused the plea of Moses to free the enslaved Israelites, Rabbi Louis I. Newman in Temple Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third Street, declared: Sun. 2-16-47

"Not even powerful and imperial Britain can escape the retribution which history has prepared for her, unless she makes an about-face toward Jewry without delay."

In Temple Ansche Chesed, 100th Street and West End Avenue, Rabbi Joseph Zeitlin held that the concept of one world demanded that a just solution for the Palestine problem be found. Times

In Kehilath Jeshurun Synagogue, 117 East Eighty-fifth Street, Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein denounced the attitude of some of the members of the Atomic Energy Committee in the hearing on the confirmation of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Control Commission.

APPROVES ANTI-BIAS BILL

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Committee of Citizens Union Is for Education Measure

Sun. 2-16-47

The committee on legislation of the Citizens Union announced yesterday its approval of the Austin-Mahoney bill to establish a State commission against discrimination in education and the Hammer-Graci-Paymer proposed constitutional amendment to make tax exemption of educational institutions conditional on non-discrimination.

The committee also announced support of Senator Samuel L. Greenberg's bill for State support of teacher training in New York City and the Halpern-DelGiorno bill providing for lay-offs of State laborers in order of senority. It opposed the Fine-Gillen bill, extending to all civil service employes the right to trial with court review in removal proceedings, a privilege now granted to veterans and volunteer firemen. 2-16-47

Max Steinberg, secretary-treasurer of the American Jewish Labor Council, urged passage of the bill introduced by State Senator Kenneth Sherbell to amend the penal law by prohibiting ridicule or discrimination against any Jewish person or member of any other racial or religious group. The bill provides a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than three years for violation.

From the Editor

PM New York, N.Y.

In Clarification

Sun. 2-18-47

Sunday, PM carried a detailed story about a report by members of the Committee for Democracy in Education of the Teachers Union. The report contained some flagrant examples of racism and hate peddling in the books on the supplementary reading lists recommended to the city's children in their classrooms.

Particularly virulent were the texts *Lantern on the Levee*, sub-titled *Recollections of a Planter's Son*, by William Alexander Percy, which gives a white supremecy eye-view of the Negro, and *How to Create Cartoons: A Textbook for Class Instruction*, by Frank F. Greene, which gives lessons in racist drawings that would do justice to *Der Stuermer*.

The story also covered criticisms by the Teachers Union committee of a number of textbooks currently in use.

PM suggested that if readers didn't want their children to be reading this type of material to write members of the Board of Education. Because we weren't explicit as to just what we meant and to whether or not PM believed in banning from the school lists all of the books criticized by the Teachers Union committee, a more detailed explanation is in order.

We do believe that *Lanterns on the Levee* and *How to Create Cartoons* should be removed from the list as being unfit. We do not believe that is the answer so far as the other books criticized by the committee are concerned. In some cases we believe the committee's criticisms were sound and that there are defects in some of the texts in use in the schools. In other cases, we disagree.

Particularly, we do not take the position that Harold Rugg's *America's March Toward Democracy*, David S. Muzzey's *A History of Our Country* or *Our Nation* by Eugene C. Barker and Henry S. Commager should be eliminated on the basis of the scattered excerpts to which the committee found exception. These writers are certainly among the ablest, most progressive and truthful of our contemporary historians. Regardless of the committee's criticisms, in PM's opinion what the schools need is more books by Rugg, Muzzey and Commager, not fewer.

PM must plead guilty to mutton-headedness for failing to make it clear that we were not lumping their works with the other examples cited above. New York, N.Y.

Generally speaking, PM doesn't believe that banning of books is a solution to anything. Times

However, in the case of *Lanterns on the Levee* and *How to Create Cartoons*, the distortions are so flagrant, so completely at variance with all standards of democratic teaching, we just think there's no place for them on a list of outside reading, where there is no opportunity—much less guarantee—that the distortions will be exposed by discussion in the classroom. 2-18-47 JOHN P. LEWIS

Textbooks and Recommended Volumes Ridicule Negroes, Jews, Aliens—Cartoon Lessons Caricature Jews as Streicher Did in Germany

PM Sun 2-16-47

New York, N.Y.

By GERALD BLANK

New York's Board of Superintendents, which recently recommended that Howard Fast's historical novel, *Citizen Tom Paine*, be banned from school libraries, apparently sees nothing wrong with many other books, in daily use in the schools, which are sowing the seeds of race hatred in the impressionable minds of elementary and high school children. PM

A study just completed by members of the Committee for Democracy in Education of the Teachers Union, CIO, has discovered, in required and recommended reading for school children, a long list of passages that set forth as fact the traditional anti-Negro, anti-Jewish, anti-minority myths that serve as the stock-in-trade of most fascist movements. Sun 2-16-47

Most flagrant instances of hate-peddling appear in those books whose titles are included on supplementary reading lists, given children in their classrooms. The books themselves are most often available in school libraries. New York, N.Y.

One of the books, on supplementary list No. 28969 for high schools bears the title, *Lanterns on the Levee*, sub-titled *Recollections of a Planter's Son*, by William Alexander Percy, published by Alfred A. Knopf, in 1941. Here are a few quotations from this book:

> between practitioners of the security and of the survival virtues. Apparently there is something peculiarly Negroid in the Negro's attitude toward, and aptitude for, crimes of violence. He seems to have resisted, except on the surface, our ethics and to have rejected our standards. Murder, thieving, lying, violence—I sometimes suspect the Negro doesn't regard these as crimes or sins, or even as regrettable occurrences. He commits them casually, with no apparent feeling of guilt. White men similarly delinquent become soiled or embittered or brutalized. Negroes are as charm-

> The gentle, devoted creature who is your baby's nurse can carve her boy-friend from ear to ear at midnight and by seven a.m. will be changing the baby's diaper while she sings "Hear the Lambs a-calling," or indulges in a brand of baby-talk obviously regarded as highly communicative and extremely amusing. All white families expend a large amount of time, money, and emotion in preventing the criminals they employ from receiving their legal deserts. They feel that the murderers and thieves in their service are not evil and have not been made more unfit for society by their delinquencies.

PM

Another book on a supplementary reading list is *How to Create Cartoons: A Textbook for Class Instruction*, by Frank F. Greene. It encourages children to imitate the cartoons reproduced below. "Lessons" reflect the anti-minority angle.

Perhaps the most appalling evidence of the false and perverted teaching children get in New York's schools appears in their regular history textbooks, which most of the children have to study, as opposed to those books on supplementary lists which are read, presumably, only by the more industrious.

The Negro's incapacity for moral indignation is one of his most terrifying characteristics. His moral flabbiness is his charm and his undoing.

It is not pleasant to make these bald and bitter statements. I make them because they are true and because I am afraid for the Negro. Only the truth can help him, and

Sun 2-16-47

to unlearn these virtues. Second-generation Italians rival the Anglo-Saxon tough in vulgarity and loudness, their sole saving grace being charm and impulsiveness. Even

Plate 94:

1. Create comedy situations for five of the following incomplete ideas. Draw three of them in your own way, finishing them with pen and ink. Add whatever is needed to round out the situation. Make use of both mental and visual appeal.

1. Butcher with armful of sausages.
2. Mexican laborer, his burro, and a cactus leaf (or plant) in a strong wind.
3. A messenger boy, his bicycle, and a bird cage.
4. An accident barely averted.
5. Investigation; sudden amazing discovery; headlong flight.
6. A duck and a frog.
7. A Negro savage and an alarm clock.

Thus, *Elementary History of the United States*—5-B, by Wilbur Fisk Gordy, 1930, covering the period from the French and Indian War through the making of the Constitution, makes no mention of the participation of any minorities during the entire time. Nothing, of course, is said of Crispus Attucks or Haym Solomon. An explanation for the spread of slavery in the South (same work, 6-A level) is that "negroes (*sic*) could work better than the white men in that hot climate."

Happy days on the old plantation are glorified in this passage from *Required History in New York City Public Schools*—6-A, published in 1930.

Why Slavery Was Wrong.—It was often a happy life for the slaves. They had no cares except to do their work well. But always there was the fear that the mas- might decide to sell some of the slaves might be

From *Our Neighbors in America and Europe, Part One*, 1930, for grade 6-A, by William Jansen and Nellie B. Allen, children read:

How the Mexican farmers work. Mexican farmers do not work under the best conditions. Much of the land is held by wealthy people. The poorer working people, who are called *peons*, are often in debt. They get little pay for their work, and they farm in the old-fashioned way with the simplest tools. They are not greatly interested in their work, and seem satisfied as long as they have enough to eat. Under these conditions the Mexican farm does not produce so much as it should. In time, more up-to-date machinery a

From *A Story History of America*—6-A, by Jacob Theobald, Anthony J. Pugliese and Elmer Green, published in 1930:

Sun 2-16-47

control, and serves them, but the slave

After all, slave labor was not a free gift to the planter. A Negro man would cost a planter perhaps a thousand dollars. The slave had to be fed and housed and clothed. He might fall ill. He might meet with an accident that would keep him from working. He surely would grow old. So slave labor did cost the planter something. By 1793 many persons, even in the South, were ready to limit slavery and gradually abolish, or prohibit, it. But in that year an invention appeared that changed the whole slavery situation.

The textbooks covering the period of Reconstruction in the South following the Civil War contains the most glaring distortions of fact and anti-Negro innuendoes. For instance, from *Elementary History of the United States, 6-B*, by W. F. Gordy, published in 1930:

second, a citizen, and the third, a voter.

Confederate leaders deprived of the vote. For Congress to take away from the Confederate leaders the right to vote meant that the foremost white men of the South could not have a part in making the laws, while the negroes could. Many people seemed to believe that the negroes were already capable of helping to govern the states in which they lived. Of course the white people of the South stoutly opposed these laws, and tried to prevent the negroes from voting. In many cases they bribed them to stay away from the polls. In some parts of the South, the whites formed secret societies whose purpose was to prevent the negroes from voting.

On the other hand, the newspapers

Or, elsewhere in the same book:

New York, N. Y.

waste of the South.

Naturally there was great disorder. In one state 79 out of 150 members of the legislature were negroes. Unwise laws were passed. Heavy taxes were voted, and the money was spent foolishly or found its way into the pockets of the

Chapters on immigration in this and other history text-books indoctrinate children with the author's anti-alien hysteria. Below, from the same book:

MORE

Sun 2-16-47

coast were greatly disturbed. It was feared that in time the yellow race might even outnumber the Americans in some states. Since the people in China number over 400,000,000, many of whom are very poor, it seemed possible that all

country? Do you understand why? Explain this to your class.

6. Do you see clearly why the people of our Western states are opposed to allowing large numbers of Chinese and Japanese to enter the country? Give one reason why they feel as they do.
7. What is meant by naturalization? How committee of the house

Typical quotations from required and recommended texts in the elementary, junior and senior high schools of the city include the following:

From *The Story of Our Country*, by West & West, 1942:

"Of all the settlers who helped to form the ideals and institutions in the United States of America, the English settlers contributed the most. It was they, in the main, who set up an independent and united government and who made our Constitution."

From *America's March Toward Democracy*, by Harold Rugg, 1937:

"The force used by the Klan was sometimes brutal and wrong, but so were the things the carpet-baggers were doing."

DM

From *A History of Our Country* by David S. Muzzey, 1936:

"Deprived of any legal means of defense against such iniquitous government, the South naturally resorted to intimidation."

Sun 2-16-47

Or:

"The situation was made worse by the arrival of radical agitators in the flood of immigrants who came to our shores."

From *Growth of the American People* by Marcus W. Jernegan, Harry E. Carlson and A. C. Boyd, 1936:

New York, N. Y.

"Garrison, like most fanatics, used intemperate language and was unfair to the other side. He described only the worst side of slavery."

A book called *Our Nation*, by Eugene C. Barker and Henry S. Commager, 1941, states:

"After the native whites regained control of their states, the South resumed progress and became again a productive part of the nation."

And a text entitled *A New Introduction to Economics* by Lutz, Foote and Stanton, insists:

"With this frank statement of the necessity for fascism in Italy there can be no quarrel, and any criticism of the results must take into account the defects of the Italian experiment in democracy which it replaced."

One of the reasons given for the banishment of Howard Fast's book about Tom Paine was that it contained "vulgar" phrases. But the Board of Superintendents, far from being strait-laced in such matters, is apparently willing to wink at the following passage in *Lanterns on the Levee*:

Sun 2-16-47

What to Do

If you don't want your children reading the kind of stuff in schoolbooks described in these pages write the member—or members—of the Board of Education from your borough, and tell them so.

All can be reached by writing to the Board of Education offices, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN: James Marshall, George Ackenthal, A. Tinmone
BROOKLYN: Maximilian Andrew, Joseph Moss Clauson, Jr.
RICHMOND: Anthony Campasano
BRONX: Harold C. Dean
QUEENS:

Every black buck in the South today has gone or will go to Chicago, where it is not only possible but inexpensive to sleep with a white whore. Likewise there are Negro bellhops in Southern

16 1947

Discrimination (South)

Equal-Rights in Education

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No thoughtful person will disagree with the opinions expressed by university heads of Southern institutions, published in The New York Times on Dec. 23, that the application of the principles of equality in admission to Southern colleges and schools must be worked out by the Southern people, "within the established patterns of social relationships" in the South.

At the same time a Northern observer, who has great admiration for the heroic efforts of the South to raise its standards of education, may be permitted to point out three trends of an encouraging nature in the situation:

1. Recent United States court decisions have made impact upon Southern thought, in dealing with Negro education.

2. Negro groups are using the courts in the effort to secure better education, and their petitions are being considered in equity.

3. A substantial body of Southern opinion favors acceleration of the rate of modification of the social pattern in the direction of equal treatment in education.

I have the impression, after many years of almost annual visits at Southern centers of education, that the situation in the South is improving quite as rapidly as in the North, which I admit is itself far from satisfactory in many respects.

It may be expected that as all parts of our common country become increasingly sensitive to the general trend of public opinion in the states as a whole, a more uniform advance toward real equality in the human right of education will be made.

Henry Noble MacCracken.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dec. 23, 1947.

16 1947

Discrimination (Texas)

Texas Negroes Press Fight for Education

By James J. Green

AUSTIN, Texas. — The system of Jimcrow schools, which has dragged down the entire educational level in Texas, is now under a sharp and many-pronged attack in this state.

The latest development is the refusal of 300 Negro pupils in Hearne, Texas, to register for classes in their fire-damaged high school after the local white high school had refused to enroll the daughter of C. J. Jennings, Negro truck driver. Mr. Jennings and his wife, a cotton picker, sought to register their daughter in the white school, pointing out that equal facilities were not available for Negro students in Hearne. The Negro people of the community, led by the NAACP, were protesting announced plans for replacing the fire-damaged Negro grade and high school by bringing in hospital buildings from a former prisoner of war camp.

10-12-47

IT IS EXPECTED that a suit similar to that of Herman Sweatt who is seeking admission to the University of Texas, will be filed in the local courts. Thus, the Negro people, demanding equal facilities at all levels of education, will be smashing Jimcrow in education by conclusive evidence **that equal facilities are impossible under segregation.**

The determined stand of the Negro people of Texas is not without support among white leaders in the field of education in Texas. Dr. L. A. Woods, state superintendent of education, tossed the problem into the laps of the Gilmer-Aikin Committee, set up by the legislature to survey the entire educational system of the state. At a hearing just held in Austin, Dr. Woods frankly told the Committee: "the segregation problem generates about half our troubles." He further informed the Committee that the low ranking of Texas among the states in educational level was due exactly to the segregation which forced Negroes and Mexican-Americans into inferior schools.

10-12-★47

DR. WOODS, who has rigorously insisted on equal pay for Negro and white teachers in the Texas school system, has been under attack by "white supremacists" in various school districts. H. W. Stilwell, superintendent of Texarkana schools, has been a leader in the fight against Woods, and is now behind a move to make the office of Superintendent appointive instead of elective, as it is now. In his testimony before the Gilmer-Aikin Committee, Woods attacked this proposal.

The spirit of the Negro people in this great fight to shatter the barriers holding up educational progress in Texas, was best expressed by Mrs. Jennings in Hearne. When she came in from the cotton fields with her children and reporters asked her why she sought admission to the white high school for her daughter, she simply said: "We want our children to have the best education possible and you never know how far you can get until you try."

Va. Superintendent Denies Bias Charges

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

NORFOLK, Va.—(NNPA)—District School Superintendent J. Walter Kenny, of Gloucester County, last Wednesday denied charges of race discrimination made in a suit to enjoin school authorities from making any distinction between pupils solely because of race or color.

School facilities for colored pupils in Gloucester County, Mr. Kenny asserted, were better than those offered white pupils.

The suit was brought in behalf of forty colored pupils of Gloucester County by their parents or guardians, who seek an injunction to restrain Mr. Kenny and the school board from denying to colored pupils equal educational opportunities. Sat. 3-8-47

Mr. Kenny said he could not understand the suit, adding that he considered the school facilities for colored pupils equal to those for white pupils. He said he had not yet seen the petition but the were without foundation.

Replying to the charge that transportation facilities for the colored students were not equal to those provided for white pupils and that only one of the busses for colored pupils was heated, Mr. Kenny said that only one school bus in the county had heating facilities and that was the newest one which was allocated to the colored schools.

He said only one of the county school buildings was frame constructed and that the only school without a fire escape was the main school building at the Gloucester County Training School and that was a one-story building. All fire escapes have been state-inspected and approved, he said.

Teacher Shortage

He conceded that in the matter of courses offered in white and colored schools, the colored high school was without a shorthand and typing teacher but this he blamed on the teacher shortage and said thus far the school board had been unable to employ such a qualified teacher. Except for this discrepancy, he added, the courses offered were the same.

Sat. 3-8-47

On the subject of teacher salaries, Kenny said that colored teachers now receive salaries of from $15 to $30 a month less than those paid to white teachers but that the school board and the colored teachers association had agreed that salaries would be equalized beginning with the 1947-48 session. He said colored teachers were in accord with the plan and that they had received the same proportionate increases as white teachers under the state plan of raising salaries in schools.

Crop Of School Suits In South

16 Discrim (Va.) Fri. 3-14-47

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

RICHMOND— (ANP) — An epidemic of suits against school boards in the south to outlaw discriminations against Negro pupils in the public schools is in the offing with Virginia Negroes leading the legal attacks against the traditional practice in the south to provide third rate educational opportunities for Negroes. Virginia teachers broke the ice by filing suits for the equalization of salaries. Fri. 3-14-47

The latest action is the suit filed in the federal district court at Norfolk to abolish discrimination as to school facilities and opportunities in Gloucester county, home of Thomas Walker, well known Negro lawyer and civic leader. Mr. Walker has spent most of his 40 years in active leadership in encouraging Negro patrons throughout Virginia to help financially in the development of better schools for their children

HELPED PATRONS

Walker's leadership was devoted in the main to getting outside financial aid to help Negro patrons to secure mordern local schools. In this capacity he was instrumental in obtaining aid from the Julius Rosenwald foundation, the Southern Education foundation and other groups under plans which the local school boards made only a negligible contribution.

The suit was brought against Supt. J. Walter Kenny and members of the schoolboard, alleges discrimination against school facilities for Negroes on the basis of race and asserts that the county training school (the type of high schools for Negroes in the rural South) consist of a number of poorly constructed and poorly kept frame buildings unsuited to the requirements for efficient teaching.

DENIED PETITION

Kenny was quick to deny the verbally the allegations in the petition saying that "the newest bus we have was allocated to the Negro schools." He also said the only bus with a heater is one used for transporting Negro children.

The fire escapes at the Negro school a subject for complaint in the suit according to Kenny were state inspected and approved. Fri. 3-14-47

The petition complained that the practice of the school board has been to pay consistenely lower salaries for Negro teachers than the scheduled for whites, though the Negro teachers thus discriminated against have a similar theoretical training and experience.

VIRGINIA FINDS BIASED EDUCATION IS EXPENSIVE

16 Daily World - Atlanta Sat. 3-8-47 Sat 8-3

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)— Equal but separate educational opportunities for both races is proving an expensive venture for Virginia.

The seven- year move to duck the U. S. Supreme court ruling in the famous Gaines case has already cost the state a tremendous sum, which could have been applied to permanent school plants for all Virginians. Tradition loving Virginians chose to send the Negro students out of the state to take courses offered whites rather than admit them to tax-supported institutions of higher learning.

Since the 1940-41 school term, Negro students have been receiving money from a special legislative fund to go out of the state. An estimated 242 received grant-in-aid that 216 in 1942, 211 in 1943, 191 in 1944 211 in 1945, 377 in 1946 and 407 in the 1946-47 term. Sat-8-3-47

The 407 Virginia students to receive aid during the last school term were scattered in 44 colleges and universities, most of them in the North and midwest, said Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Virginia State College and administrator of the fund. Enrollments included 160 at Columbia university 46 at Howard, 19 at Meharry, 35 at New York, 16 at the University of Chicago, 17 at the University of Michigan, 12 at the University of Pennsylvania and two at Harvard.

Dr. Foster reported last week that current states funds are now inadequate to send all Negro students out of the state who apply for courses offered at the all-white school but not offered at the state's Negro colleges. He estimated that at least $100,000 will be needed each year of the 1948-50 biennium if demands are to be met.

AVAILABLE FUNDS

A total of $113,232.62 was available in the graduate fund at the start of the 1946-47 semester, Dr. Foster reported. Expenditures included $61,739.75 paid directly for student aid, $9,650 granted as a subsidy to Meharry Medical college in Nashville, and $41,837.58 used to repay deficit loans floated in 1944-46 The $95,000 appropriation proved too low, but last January, the general assembly authorized an additional $18,000 to be spent in the 1947-48 fiscal year Already, 1,855 Negro students have been sent out of the state to schools in order to keep the traditional jimcrow bi-racial school system. Sat-8-3-47

A breakdown of the college courses taken by the Negro students during the year showed 179 enrolled in education, psychology, and child development; 46 in specialized courses in English, music fine arts and language; 61 in business administration, economice, library science and social work; 21 in agriculture home economiss and vocational education and 100 in such fields as law, medicine science, engineering, architecture, denistry, journalism and mathematics.

Elementary Schools Are Reported In Crisis Due to Teacher Shortage

The Times Newburgh, N.Y.
Thurs. 2-13-47

J.W. Studebaker, U.S. Education Chief, Says Colleges Also Lag and It May Take 5 Years to Restore Standards

By BESS FURMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The teacher shortage in elementary schools constitutes one of the most critical situations ever encountered by this country, John W. Studebaker, Federal Education Commissioner said, in his annual report issued today.

"The number of emergency permits granted for teaching increased from 79,000 in 1945 to 108,000 in 1946," the report stated. "About three-fourths of these were in the elementary schools, where pupil progress and development are to so large an extent dependent upon the guidance of adequately prepared teachers."

He said that enrollments in teacher-preparation institutions continued to lag, amounting in October 1945 to less than two-thirds of the enrollments in 1940-41.

There has been no improvement either in schools or colleges since the war in the teacher shortage situation, even though there has been some improvement in teachers' salaries and working conditions, he added.

"To regain the quality and extent event of pre-war educational services may require from two to five years," he said.

The influx of war veterans into high schools as well as into colleges has intensified the education crisis, the report stated.

"In some of the larger cities the enrollment of veterans runs to four or five per cent, even as high as 8 per cent, of the total enrollment in day and evening high schools," it said.

Question was raised as to just how efficacious the high schools were in giving youth "the life adjustment training they need and to which they are entitled as American citizens."

An estimate was quoted that vocational high schools prepared 20 per cent of the youth of a community for skilled trades, and that the high school prepared 20 per cent of its students for college. The report said that a national conference to make recommendations on this subject would be held in Chicago from May 8 to 10.

The influx of veterans into the colleges was termed "perhaps the greatest peacetime educational undertaking of any National Government in all history."

"The shortage of teachers and prospective teachers has continued undiminished in colleges," the report said. "Accompanying a marked shortage of qualified staff members in higher education was a serious shortage of college housing and other plant facilities."

The War and Navy Departments have agreed to release members of the armed services for duty as college teachers when they had been certified as eligible by the United States Office of Education, it was stated, and more than 500 men and women have thus been certified "to help colleges provide instruction for the rapidly increasing enrollment of veterans."

A section of the report was devoted to the special problem of adult education of Negroes in view of findings that two out of every five Negroes in this country had not advanced beyond the fourth grade.

The Times

A "comprehensive project to prepare teachers and materials for adult illiterates" was described, the final phase of which is to be "a series of regional institutes in selected areas during the summer of 1947."

New York

When these institutes close, the report said, it is expected that "sufficient progress will have been made in the preparation of teachers and materials to begin a general attack on illiteracy throughout the country."

Thurs 2-13-47

A final report on the Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program, liquidated during the year, showed that of $88,500,000 appropriated by five acts of Congress, only $59,967,065 was spent to train 1,795,716 persons at a cost of $33.40 per trainee.

It was noted that "despite the recent rapid growth" of school lunch programs "only one out of every eight of all of the schools of the United States, and only two of every nine of all of the children attending school, now receive noon lunches with the aid of the Federal Government."

16 1947

Georgia

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 6, 1947

Improvements in Negro Education Here Outlined

Two major improvements for Atlanta's Negro schools and colleges were in the offing Monday.

The city building inspector has approved architectural plans for extensions on each end of the Booker T. Washington high school building. Bids for the work will be received by the City Board of Education on July 18.

Morris Brown College submitted plans for a new concrete athletic stadium to the building inspector for study. The project is planned between Sunset ave. and Brown st., S. W.

Expanded educational opportunities for Atlanta's Negroes will be available this fall under the city's revised educational system.

Miss Ira Jarrell, city school superintendent, Saturday outlined the improvements as follows:

1. Three high schools will be available for colored students next term instead of one.

2. Two new elementary schools will be provided.

3. The city school system will institute additional Negro kindergartens where space is available. Three such kindergartens were operated last year.

The three high schools will be the Booker T. Washington high, which has been an accredited school for many years, the David T. Howard high school, which is being converted from a junior high and elementary school into a high school, and the Vocational high school, a new unit, which is being developed at the old Clark college.

The new elementary school will be set up at the old Atlanta Opportunity school and at the Davis st. school. The latter has been operating as an annex to Washington high, but will become a separate unit under the new plan. Addition of these two will bring the total Negro elementary schools to 13.

Reassignment of Negro teachers to facilitate the new plans is being done now, Miss Jarrell declared. The number of teachers will be increased from 423 to 450, she added.

During the 1946-47 term, 20,707 Negro children were enrolled in Atlanta's colored schools.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 23, 1947

Negro Schools To Be Improved

16 1947 Illinois ("Bedside Sch 1")

Bedside School Is Afro-American Boon to Chicagoans

16 Jan 47 Baltimore Md.

CHICAGO (ANP)—The establishment of a "bedside school" for sick and crippled children in Provident Hospital eight months ago, has proved a boon to youngsters forced to discontinue their education while being hospitalized.

The project was authorized by the Chicago Board of education last March 31, as a branch of the Christopher School for Crippled Children, and came into being through the activities of Mrs. Lydia S. Lewis, a teacher in Willard school. Sat. 11-15-47

Children included in the teaching program range from kindergarten through high school. Their work is individualized and designed to fit their particular needs, with special emphasis placed on subjects which they find difficult.

Louisiana Plans Equal Negro School Facilities

BATON ROUGE, La., July 1 (AP)—A four-point program designed to equalize educational facilities for white and Negro children in Louisiana was adopted here yesterday by a special subcommittee of the State Department of Education.

Lionel Bourgeois, Orleans Parish school superintendent, estimated that it would take at least 10 years to bring facilities for Negro education up to those afforded white students.

Provide Full Equalization In Louisiana

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat-7-26-47

By LUCIUS JONES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In an epochal decision reached in the State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, last week, the steering committee of the School Board Commission of the State of Louisiana declared forthrightly that "full equalization" of education will be provided in Louisiana.

The committee, following its sweeping decision, took immediate steps toward fulfillment of its stated objective "inside ten years."

The proposal calls for:

(1) Equalization of salaries of all teachers for equal services and training

(2) A nine-month school session for every child.

(3) Provision of schools of suitable level and grade accessible to every child, with adequate buildings and physical facilities and competent teachers in every classroom.

(4) Improved and expanded training for teachers.

The meeting was opened by J. H. Bres, chairman, who had a copy of an education program adopted two and a half years ago by an interracial Government committee.

FAVORS PROGRAM Sat 7-26-47

Then Lionel J. Bourgeois, superintendent of Orleans Parish schools here, said New Orleans had reached equalization of salaries; that it would require five to ten years to equalize buildings and the other things; that he considered it a duty to provide equal education and that New Orleans is ahead of the rest of the State, since its philosophy is already based upon education of all the children, not on the basis of race.

He said he felt that the program adopted two and one-half years ago was reasonably objective and he favored it.

NEARLY THREE YEARS LOST

But J. K. Haynes, president of the Louisiana Colored Teachers Association, pointed out that the program of more than two years ago had a provision of five years in which to equalize—and practically three years of that time has passed without evident progress being made toward the stated objective, and, therefore, the time element would have to be modified to take into consideration fruitless loss of time. Sat. 7-26-47

John E. Coxe, superintendent of education for Louisiana, spoke at length, citing progress in the parish of the State since 1940 and saying that, during that time, the salaries of colored teachers had been raised 300 per cent, while those of white teachers had been elevated only 40 per cent.

He said the suits filed by colored teachers in many cases had not helped, and that a continuation of such litigation did not help in the efforts toward continued improvement in education.

EQUAL EDUCATION VITAL

Chairman Cecil Morgan of the School Board Commission reiterated that it is the duty of the body to set up principles and objectives—and to give a clear picture of the cost involved, as well as a program to achieve the objectives. He said it is the duty of the responsibility of the State to provide education for the children of the State, and it is the business of the legislators to decide how the money can be provided.

He added that all acts of the steering committee should be free of any idea of discrimination and should be based upon the needs and requirements to supply equal education for all.

FALLACIOUS

Alvin H. Jones, executive secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, expressed complete agreement with Fairman Morgan and asserted that no member of the committee should allow himself to be deceived by the percentage comparisons of Superintendent Coxe, and, in this way, to allow sentiment based on the false impression that greater strides have been made for Negro education in Louisiana in recent years than for white youth. Sat. 7-26-47

Mr. Jones pointed out that at no time has the fact been mentioned that, beginning with the time the State Superintendent cited, the salaries of Negro teachers were less than $500 a year, while the white teachers received $1,475. This, he showed, would justify the greater percentage increases of the last seven years in colored teachers' salaries. But Mr. Jones warned, at the same time, that there could never be equalization on the theory of percentage increases because the base of the percentages is at extremes. He made it clear that nothing was done about teachers' salaries, anyway, until suits were filed with the help of the NAACP.

Mr. Haynes concurred with the view of Mr. Jones, and Mr. Bourgeois suggested that the Baton Rouge meeting of July 14 be limited to a settlement of principles and goals; that subsequent meetings be held to discourse on costs of the "full equalization" program, and ways of setting the program in action. Sat. 7-26-47

MEANING OF TERMS

President Felton G. Clark of Southern University praised the sincerity of the entire committee and stressed the importance of agreement of all parties to the proper interpretation of terms contained in the statement of principles and goals, especially with reference to "standard schools and curriculum," and so on.

The committee agreed that the State Department of Education supply the figures as to cost involved to meet the "full equalization" program. The next meeting will be arranged only when this data is in hand.

16 19

Farcical School Situation In Princess Anne County

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

PRINCESS Anne county in Virginia is not exclusively the possessor of the unenviable distinction of having a grossly inadequate system of education for its colored youth, but its case has refinements which are somewhat exceptional and to its extra eminence of a kind its honest citizens must find embarrassing.

Jan 12-27-47 (16 mg.

Following a series of JOURNAL AND GUIDE articles and pictures during 1946-47 exposing the rank inequalities in the school setup, the state commissioned an investigative body to survey the public education program and facilities in this county bordering on the city of Norfolk. Its report and recommendations substantiated the GUIDE's revelation. Wheels were set in motion to correct the shortcomings. The first formal step was an election last week in which the voters of the county rejected a $250,000 bond issue with which to erect a decent high school worthy of the name and to effect consolidation of other one-room and dilapidated schools, and to launch a general overhauling of the curriculum and physical plants provided Negroes.

The vote may have satisfied those bemused and benighted souls who believe that part of the dictum of keeping the Negro in his place is to deny him, in outright defiance of the laws and principles of so-called democratic states, and in defiance of human decency, all public benefits to which he is fully and equally entitled as an American. But it is not a result in which any socially minded and decent American can have any pride whatsoever.

Elsewhere in this and other southern states, patient and long-suffering parents of educationally short-changed children have given up hope of securing justice in education except by legal redress and whenever they have gone to the courts they have, ultimately, won by legal ruling what ought to have been theirs without such recourse.

The strongest likelihood exists that shortly the proper authorities in Princess Anne county will be hailed before the bar of justice in suits designed to halt the shameful excuse that the county offers in the name of education for a large segment of its school-age population. They will have no reason to object. And in the end the people of the county will have to do what they forfeited the right voluntarily to do when they cast their votes last week.

We have always counselled calm and considered action on such questions, advising our people first to exhaust all normal channels of petition, prayer, and non-legal courses in seeking amelioration of objectional phases of our contemporary life.

In Princess Anne, as in many other counties, they have followed that procedure. The result? A rebuff at the polls by a majority of the shamefully small number of voters who took the pains to indicate a choice on the question.

Whatever legal next steps the aggrieved people of the county decide on cannot now be condemned as precipitate or ill-advised. The time is over-ripe to challenge with all the force and skill at their command the continuation of the farcical schools setup in the area.

School Witch-Hunt Body Set Up in Michigan

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 2-13-47

By William Allan

DETROIT, Feb. 12. — The Michigan State Senate launched a new witch-hunt Monday against academic freedom, university students and faculty leaders. It set up a three-man committee to "investigate Red subversive activities in colleges."

Accompanying this was a bill offered in the House of Representatives to create a special nine-man committee to investigate "subversive or un-American persons or organizations."

First to be investigated will be Wayne University in Detroit, which the Manufacturers' Association, through its Detroit Bureau of Government Research, has sought to have taken over by the Sigler regime. The GOP would then slash appropriations and hundreds of Negro students, unable to study at many of the other universities, would be eliminated from Wayne.

What started as an attack against the American Youth for Democracy, who distributed pro-FEPC leaflets on the Michigan State College campus, has now become a mass witch-hunt against academic freedom in Michigan colleges.

The attacks aim to divert thousands of Michiganders from protesting the inadequate educational facilities in the school system.

This week 6,000 Detroit teachers are taking a strike vote. Grossly underpaid, more than 50 percent must work outside of school hours to make ends meet. Michigan schools rank 27th in national estimates for efficiency and facilities.

SCHOOL SYSTEM DECAYS

The teachers have had three wage cuts since 1930. Detroit's public school system is decaying. There are 26 schools over 40 years old. The last improvement in the Irving School, for example, was made in 1887. 2-13-47

Detroit schools are overcrowded. In many high schools students study for half a day, leaving at noon to make way for a "second shift." Thousands travel miles by bus because there is no school in their immediate vicinity or it's overcrowded already.

Even students' lunches have not been immune from exploitation. In January there was a penny increase in price.

Schools in the Negro community have the worst facilities.

Miller High School, at 2322 Dubois, in the heart of Detroit's Negro ghetto, lacks an auditorium, adequate laboratories, a swimming pool and gymnasium. Last November, the people of Michigan who had been denied money for schools by GOP administrations for years, voted in a referendum that one third of the state sales tax revenue be returned to school districts to help improve education.

SIGLER NULLIFIES VOTE

Governor Sigler's budget message to the Legislature last week demanded that it nullify that vote by placing a new referendum in April 7 election to return the entire sales tax revenue to the state administration. Thurs. 2/13/47

The Detroit Federation of Teachers has protested to Sigler.

The National Lawyers Guild have prepared to call a statewide parley of all organizations to resist Sigler's proposed witchhunting legislation.

STUDENTS RAP SIGLER

At Wayne University, where the witchhunt is scheduled to begin, Joyce Pollard, editor of the Detroit Collegian, student newspaper, said in an editorial: New York, N.Y.

"On the Wayne campus the AYD, consisting of 132 members, has a worthwhile program. The activities which they sponsor and the ideas for which they stand are principles which all Americans stand for under the constitution of the United States. Daily Worker

"AYD has been active in the fight against racial discrimination and fascism. Surely neither of these activities can be termed objectionable."

Education Hit Hardest By Mississippi Jim Crow

(16) Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 1-17-47

CHICAGO—(ANP) — Southern Negroes must accept gross educational inequalities but Mississippi's Negro school children are the hardest hit

Recent statistics on education in the United States, based on a biennial survey of the U. S. Office of Education for the two years of 1942 1944, constitute a general indictment against the jim crow educational system of 17 southern states, but a particular indictment against the state of Mississippi.

None of the 2,827,565 Negro school children in the 17 southern states listed in the biennial report enjoyed equal educational opportunities with the 8,915,305 white children. Nor the 66,553 Negro teachers receive the same annual pay as the 245, 629 white teachers, the survey disclosed.

Yearly salary differentials of Negro and white teachers show an average of $1,349 for white and $895 for Negroes. But the widest gap in salaries of white and Negro teachers is in Mississippi where the Negro teacher receives a mere $342 average yearly salary against $1,107 for whites.

Mississippi's Negro school children constitute 51.5 per cent of the state's school population between the ages of five and 17 years old, but must get along with less teachers than are supplied whites, which compose the 48.5 per cent. According to the record, 9.188 teachers are assigned to teach 296,961 white children compared to 6,499 teachers for the 314,707 Negro students.

Based on days, the average school term for Negro children in the 17 southern states is 164.0 against 178 5 for whites. Mississippi again leads in this type of discrimination by alloting a 130 day term for Negroes and a 165.5 day term to white children.

The scale of racial discrimination shows that Georgia, Arkansas and South Carolina brings up the vanguard. Georgia pays white teachers $1,123 but pays Negro teachers $515 yearly; Arkansas' annual teacher salaries shows $924 for whites against $555 for Negroes, while South Carolina pays white teachers a yearly salary of $1. 203 compared to $615 for Negroes. 1-17-47

A steady climb toward equal educational opportunities for southern Negroes was neted in the gradual extention of the average school term within the past 28 years.From an 80 day term in 1919-1920, the school term in the 17 southern states lengthened to 133 days in 1943 and 1044. According to the survey, statistics belie the south's claim that Negro children can receive equal educational opportunities in a jim crow school system.

Launch $100,000 Hinds Negro School Building Program

Jackson, Miss. News,
July 8, 1947

Contract has been awarded by County Superintendent of Education C. H. Snell and the board of supervisors to C. D. Henley Contracting Company to erect four negro schools in Hinds county.

The contract is the first in a $100,000 negro school construction program, which is being participated in equally by the state building commission and the county. Fifteen other schools will be built in various locations, after bids are taken at a later date.

Three of the schools will be erected of hollow tile at a cost of $7,187.47 each, and one of the schools will be built of concrete blocks at a cost of $6,987.47.

The tile buildings will be located at Mt. Moriah, four miles south of Edwards; Morning Star No. 1, two miles southwest of Learned; and at Mt. Zion, four miles northwest of Bolton. The concrete block structure will be located at China Grove, at the intersection of Highway 49 and the Natchez Trace north of Jackson.

The launching of the program puts Hinds county in the lead of counties in the state improving school facilities for negro youths.

Also near completion is a program for repairing all buildings at Hinds County Agricultural High School (formerly Utica Institute). The board of trustees of the school launched this program about 90 days ago, and good progress is noted on the work.

Curator Says

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-18-47

Northern School Pupils Smarter

NEW YORK—Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomberg Collection, declares that education received in mixed classrooms in the North and West is superior to that given Negroes in the South. He was discussing the education of Negroes in States where separate schools are not legal, in the summer issue of the Journal of Negro Education. 10-18-47

Dr. Reddick points out the fact that partial proof of the qualitative superiority of education in the North and West is found in comparative scores on itelligence and achievement tests given to college freshmen and in the Army's AGCT tests, commonly referred to as "IQ" tests. Sat.

Negro Education In the South

Dear Editor: Ft. Worth, Tex.

The November issue of the Alabama Education Assn. *Bulletin* notes "more than half the Negro children in Alabama quit school with one year of formal education, and even that year is a short one of poor attendance, which, in general probability, achieves little, if any, results." What is true of Alabama is generally true of the entire Southland where live 10,000,000 Negroes. Journ. 2-23-47

These figures indicate that there is a serious need for opportunities to be opened for industrial education which will train this vast crowd of untrained Negroes in such a manner as to make them assets to society. Booker T. Washington said the Negro would contribute to the prosperity of the South, or to its depression, in proportion to the amount of educational opportunities opened to him.

Today throughout the South there are large Government plants that were used as Negro training centers in the recent war. Most of these have been abandoned and declared surplus property.

These could be converted to no better use than that of giving sufficient industrial training to the Negro people, so that they may be fitted to perform some definite service to the communities in which they live.

Booker T. Washington once said that fighting the evils of ignorance was just as serious and necessary a battle as one that would be waged against an enemy—because ignorance is one of mankind's greatest enemies.

S. J. PHILLIPS
President, Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial
Rocky Mount, Va.

THE MID-SOUTH

— By —
HAROLD L. TRIGG

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-14-47

South Must Face Realities Of Race Relations Calmly, Says Dr. Trigg, Who Asserts Race Problem Can Be Solved—Not With Inferior Schools

ATLANTA, Ga.—Some day the people of the South must face the realities of race relations without emotional tensions, and must formulate principles for guiding the interaction of the three major racial groups in the region without resort to violence and mass hysteria. The problem is intricate, and its solution cannot be reached by sheer force even from the majority. Realization that the relation is a mutual obligation is basic to workable understanding. The white majority cannot set markers for effective interaction unless the markers designate the objective and distance for black, brown, and white alike, and are mutually arrived at and understood.

The elimination of the Negro would bring no guarantee of peace in human relations in the region. The Germans eliminated the Jew, but look at the Germans. In all history men who destroy men destroy themselves. Sat. 6-14-47

In spite of those who hold to the contrary, this problem of race can be solved. In the South it has never been faced squarely by those who live within the trouble spots. Essential to solution is to face it in all its ramifications. As a starting point take a glance at the schools in a southern county where three alleged "attempts to rape" have occurred in the past thirty days. It is a farming county with no town population over 2,000. Negroes constitute 62 per cent of the total number of people.

* * * *

For an elementary school enrollment of 4,868 Negro children in 1943-44 there were 42 schools, one of which is accredited. For 1,678 white children there were eight elementary schools, three of which were accredited. Only 7.5 per cent of the Negro enrollment was in schools with the minimum teachers, rooms and equipment for an accredited rating, while 44.6 per cent of the white pupils were in such schools.

Of the 42 Negro schools, seven were one-teacher, 27 2-3 teacher, five 4-6 teacher and three had seven or more teachers. Six of the eight white schools had seven or more teachers and there was no one-teacher school.

The four Negro high schools enrolled 411, or 7.8 per cent of the 5,279 in public schools. The seven white high schools enrolled 442 or 21 per cent of the 2,210 white children enrolled in the county schools. All high schools were accredited. Twelve hundred and thirty-eight of the white children rode to seven of the eight schools in 36 buses at a per capita cost of $12.24; while only 494 of the Negro children went to four of their 42 schools in nine buses at a per capita cost of $7.95.

* * * *

Ninety-three out of each hundred white high school students were in attendance during the full school year, four went a half year, and three less than half a year. Only 82 out of each hundred Negro high school students attended the full year, 12 for half the year and six for less than half the year.

Of the 11,835 persons, white and Negro, in this county who were 25 years of age and above in 1940, 1,021 had not completed the first grade; 3,705 had not gone beyond the fourth grade; and 3,889 had gone no farther than the eighth grade. The median years of school completed was 5.0 for men and 6.5 for women. From the total picture it can be assumed that the Negro was in the majority in these low educational index brackets. This picture can be duplicated in many parts of the South.

Ninety-two of every 100 Negro children on the elementary level in this county were in substandard schools as compared with 55 of the white. In thirty-four of the 42 schools which many of them attended, the seven grades were taught by three teachers or fewer as compared with one white school. Of the 5,279 in elementary and high school grades 91 walked to school unless their parents could provide transportation, as compared with 42 white. Eighteen Negro students out of each hundred in high school attended one-half of the year or less, as compared with seven white.

Sat. 6-14-47

The law and the mob can punish the criminal but crime can be prevented only by an adequate education for family life, occupational competence, civic responsibility and leisure. The problems of human relations in the South can be solved when the people of the region are prepared to cooperate in their solution. The South expects too much of the 25 per cent of her population above 25 years which has gone no farther than the fifth grade and many of whom have attended no school. While law makers putter over federal aid to education criminals of tomorrow are in no school or poor schools of today.

South Carolina

The Issue Is of Honesty

In South Carolina, census of 1940, were 1,900,000 white people and 814,000 negroes.

A public school system that discriminates in support of white schools against those of negroes can be carried on by cheating, by fraud, in no other way.

White and negro schools are, can be and should be separate. If they be public schools, they should offer equal advantages.

The basic principle upon which a public school system rests is that some of the people are too poor to pay tuition for their children in private schools. Therefore, the well-to-do are taxed to help the poor.

Proceeding on the assumption that the white people now governing the state mean to be honest in dealing with the poor, they have got to make up their minds to pay negro teachers of equal qualifications the salaries they pay white teachers, to give the negroes well equipped school houses and to provide negro children with bus transportation.

From all parts of the United States pressure is now exerted on the white people of South Carolina to deal equally with white and negro people in public education, colleges as well as secondary schools.

Upon this fair dealing depends successful maintenance of separate racial schools and colleges.

That the burden of negro schools that the white people of South Carolina must carry will be back-breaking and heart-breaking will not be disputed. In a period of flush prosperity it may not be acutely felt. Such periods pass.

The state is under no compulsion to carry on free schools and colleges. It can, at pleasure, abolish free schooling.

Were the free schooling confined to elementary and grammar grades, the state would give to every child opportunity to learn the essentials to the performance of the duties of the citizen.

The South Carolinians and their legislatures will gain nothing in the long run by hiding facts from their faces.

Columbia, S. C., State
June 10, 1947

J. B. Felton Retires As State Agent For Negro Schools, C. B. Seaborn Succeeds To Job

BY WILLIAM Y. W. RIPLEY

The State Board of Education, meeting in the offices of Gov. J. Strom Thurmond yesterday, appointed C. B. Seaborn, superintendent of Conway city schools, state agent for Negro schools in South Carolina to succeed J. B. Felton who recently announced his retirement on June 30 after over 27 years service in the capacity of agent.

Mr. Felton said yesterday that around a year ago, after recovering from an illness that had kept him away from the office for weeks, he had decided that he would retire at the end of this fiscal year and "just take things easy for awhile and play with my grandchildren."

From the point of view of continuous service, he probably holds the record for uninterrupted work with the education department, 27 and three-fourths years as state agent for Negro schools, (he undertook the job in October, 1919) plus six years as county superintendent of education in Anderson county.

On looking back over the years, he said, the state has progressed in the field of Negro education. "Why in 1919 there wasn't a single accredited high school for Negroes in the whole state," he declared. "Three, Booker Washington in Columbia, the Mayo school in Darlington, and the Union high school, were constructed during 1928 and 1929 and now, there are six approved high schools from which a Negro can enter any college in the country that accepts Negroes without an examination."

During the last few years, Negro teacher salaries have increased to the point where they are equal to white salaries for positions requiring the same amount of training and experience, formerly they were far below, he said.

While there are now numerous modern Negro schools throughout the state, in 1919 there were hardly a dozen, he recalled. However, "we still have several structures that should be replaced with modern buildings, and I would like to see all children going to school in good, modern buildings," he added.

A great many Negroes are going to high school and college now than formerly, and the ones that go to college actually do college work, before, the so-called colleges in reality taught high school subjects. In 1919, almost all of the rural Negro schools only operated for three or four months out of the year leaving the children free to work on farms during the other eight or nine months.

Mr. Felton highly praised the Negro county supervisors who have "accomplished a big job of molding public opinion." The most marked change during his 27 odd years as agent is the change in public opinion toward Negro education, he declared. "In 1919, a lot of white people didn't believe in Negro education, but the thinking white people of today believed and know that it is the right thing to do. Of course," he added, "there are a few still who don't believe in it, but the attitude of the majority has changed with the years."

"In my opinion, the goal for Negro education is the same as for the white race. Unless people are trained, they will never get anywhere in this machine age. People have to know how to read and write and how to fix the machines. Vocational work should also be taught on an increasing scale," he said.

Mr. Felton also praised the cooperation received from the state superintendents, county superintendents, school trustees, white teachers, and numerous white women who volunteered their aid. "Without their assistance, I could never have done the job."

The board appropriated $3,600 for Mr. Seaborn's salary which is to be supplemented otherwise.

The group also named Miss Katherine Edwards to the new position of supervisor of health education with a salary of $3,600, and discussed teacher certification and area trade schools, but no formal action was taken, State Superintendent of Education Jesse T. Anderson said yesterday.

16 1947

Would Expand High School, Build Three Consolidated Schools

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va. - Sat. 7-5-47
(16) Va.

Special Survey Commission Makes Sweeping Recommendations In Its Report; Urges All Possible Speed In Construction

By ALBERT L. HINTON

NORFOLK — Comprehensive and revolutionary changes in the colored public school system of Princess Anne county, involving the complete elimination of the present 13 dilapidated and inadequate buildings, are recommended by the special commission which surveyed the colored school system last December at the request of the Princess Anne County School Board.

The survey commission's report which was released during the latter part of May, is now being studied by the County School Board and County Superintendent F. W. Cox and will probably be discussed at the next meeting in July.

The report: "School Building Needs for the Negroes of Princess Anne County," is signed by Orville W. Wake, state director of elementary education, chairman; M. J. Joyner, superintendent of Surry county schools; W. A. Early, superintendent of Norfolk county schools, and Arthur E. Chapman, state director of school buildings.

MADE SURVEY 7-5-47

The commission made its survey of the county's colored schools on Dec. 4-5 last after meeting with Superintendent Cox in Princess Anne county on Dec. 3. According to its report, its study is "limited to a consideration of the needs for school plants and physical equipment to house an adequate program of elementary and secondary education for the Negroes of Princess Anne county."

"The study is concerned with the consolidation of elementary and high schools to the end that a program of education can be offered which will have sufficient breadth and variety to meet the needs of the pupils and the community."

Consequently, as a result of the study, the commission recommends, among other things, that, "three Negro elementary school centers be developed in Princess Anne county, to replace the present outmoded system, and that buildings be developed to house a compresensive program of elementary education.

SCHOOL PROVISIONS (16) Va.

"These buildings," the report says, "should provide one classroom for every 25-30 primary children, and a classroom for every 30-35 pupils in the upper elementary grades."

With reference to the county's colored high school educational program, the committee recommends "that the School Board of Princess Anne County secure additional land adjacent to the Princess Anne County Training School to extend the present site to approximately twenty acres, and that a new building to house a comprehensive offering be erected.

"The school should be built to serve approximately 550 pupils," the report states. "The committee feels that it is particularly desirable to develop a new plant in this location since the present building (Princess Anne County Training School) could be used to house the vocational program that would be a part of the new comprehensive high school center. In the judgment of the committee it would be unwise to undertake to enlarge the existing building.

BI-COUNTY SCHOOL SUGGESTED

In this connection, the commission advised that Princess Anne county "investigate the possibility of cooperating with Norfolk county in building a comprehensive high school to serve the Negro youth of Princess Anne county and a portion of those living in Norfolk county. By cooperating in this project the best possible program could be developed at a minimum cost.

" . . . If, after an investigation of this possibility the school officials of Princess Anne county decide that it would be unwise to enter into such an agreement with another school division, the committee recommends that Princess Anne county undertake the development of a comprehensive high school to house approximately 550 pupils.

"In the event that the School Board of Princess Anne county finds that it is feasible to develop a comprehensive high school in cooperation with Norfolk county, the committee feels that the same location would be the most desirable place to construct the larger plant. The shape of the two counties combined and the road tion to this point that transportation by this point from any point in Princess Anne or Norfolk counties could be accomplished economically.

HEALTH NEEDS Sat 7-3-47

"In the construction of the building," the commission observed, "it should further be kept in mind that the health needs of the community can be served through this school, and that the vocational offering can also serve the adults of the community as well as the pupils in school.

"A building of this type will make it possible for the Negroes of Princess Anne county to develop a program of education for the pupils in school and for the members of the community which will enable them to develop into more productive and competent citizens of the community and thereby make their maximum contribution to the total community life."

AWARE OF TIME LIMIT

The committee took due cognizance of the time element involved and the desperate need for radical improvement in the county's colored schools. " . . . The need for adequate school buildings for the Negroes of Princess Anne is so great that the school officials should proceed as rapidly as possible to construct the buidlings suggested in this report.

"In the event that not all of the proposed buildings can be constructed at the same time, the committee recommends that a definite building schedule be set up by the school officials of Princess Anne county." (16) Va.

The commission noted that "the futility of expecting a high type of performance when chidlren are crowded into classrooms and when equipment of the classroom is poorly adapted even to the physical development of the children should be obvious."

PRESENT FACILITIES

Commenting upon present facilities for the colored pupils of Princess Anne county, the commission observed that the enrollment in the 13 colored schools "varies from 48 in the school at Ebenezer, to 318 in the Union-Kempsville school. The total enrollment is 1,447 pupils. At the present time 32 teachers are employed to instruct 1,447 pupils. Sat. 7-5-47

"The pupil-teacher ratio in these elementary schools is one teacher for each 45 pupils. The buildings are so crowded that there is no possibility of relieving the situation until additional classroom space is made available."

"The buildings were constructed originally with very inexpensive material and on the simplest possible plans. Considering the small capital outlay which these buidlings represent and the length of service they have given, it would seem very reasonable for the school board of Princess Anne county to abandon them and charge the entire cost of the buildings to normal depreciation.

"Such a procedure would seem particularly advisable since many of the buildings are located on land to which the school board does not possess title."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

With reference to its suggestion for the development of three Negro elementary school centers in the county, the commission recommended that these be established at the following points:

1. In the vicinity of Kempsville to combine the following existing schools: William Skinner, Ebenezer, St. John's Union-Kempsville and New Light.
2. In the vicinity of Oceana to include the present Great Neck, Oceana, and Seatack schools.
3. In the vicinity of Princess Anne Courthouse to include the following existing schools: Piney Grove, Nimmo, Pleasant Ridge, Blackwater, and Creeds.

Jeff evening school offers 40 subjects

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.
16a

Jefferson Adult Evening school will open Monday, Sept. 15, for a four-month-term and with a program which offers 40 different subjects, Principal Robert H. Presley announced today. The school, located at 1319 E. 41st st., will be open for classes from 6:30 to 10 p.m. Mondays through Fridays and will award high school credit and diplomas to those completing required courses. Diplomas are also awarded for completion of grade school work.

Sat. 9-6-47

No tuition is charged; the only general student fee is 15 cents per semester for an identification card. Students taking automobile repair courses, radio, electricity and practical nursing are assessed small material fees not in excess of one dollar.

Two classes offered are held at Jordan high school and Holmes Avenue school, which operate as branches of Jefferson Evening school. They are: elementary review at Jordan, 2265 E. 103rd st., and ceramics at Holmes Avenue, 5108 Holmes ave.

Other classes offered include: algebra, geometry, American literature, English grammar and composition, English and literature, advanced; public speaking, Spanish (beginning); Spanish (advanced); Negro history, U. S. history and civics, bookkeeping and accounting, business arithmetic, civil service, filing, office practice, typing (beginning and advanced), shorthand, costume design, dressmaking, elementary review (all grades), choral instruction, opera, piano and theory I, piano and theory II, voice culture, personal grooming, physical education, practical nursing, auto body and fender, auto mechanics, ceramics, electricity, radio mathematics, radio repair, photography, poultry raising, power sewing, and upholstering.

Sat. 9-6-47

U. S. Office Of Education Cited For Adult Education

(16a Gen. Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The United States Office of Education rendered special services in the formulation of a program for adult education of colored people, according to the annual report of John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, transmitted to Congress last Thursday. Thurs.

Besides the general services rendered to colored people by the Division of Higher Education, the report says, special services also were rendered through several projects. One of these projects concerned adult education of colored people. 2-20-47

A conference held in the Office of Education in December, 1944, brought out and discussed the problem of functional illiteracy among colored people. It was shown that 41 per cent or two out of every five colored persons had not advanced beyond the fourth grade, and that proportionately eight times as many colored selectees as whites were placed in classes IV and V (functionally illiterate) under the Army General Classification Test.

COOPERATORS INVITED

As a result, the Office of Education invited the cooperation of the American Association for Adult Education and the Negro, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York in sponsoring a project to prepare teachers and materials for adult illiterates.

The project has five phases. The first was a conference held in the Office of Education for the purpose of defining the problem indicating the way it was being attacked, both by civilian agencies and the armed forces, and suggesting implications for future action.

Participants in the conference comprised 61 persons representing colleges in four selected areas, government agencies and state departments of education, and educational, civic and social welfare organizations.

INSTITUTE

The second phase of the project is an adult education institute, the purposes of which are to (1) prepare personnel for the training and supervision of teachers of adults in the tool subjects; (2) demonstrate the effectiveness of civilian use of certain educational techniques developed by the armed forces; (3) collect, consider and evaluate resource materials for the teaching of adults; identify and classify the major problems of colored people that are amendable to adult education on the elementary level, (5) formulate a tentative instructional guide, work books, and readers for the teaching of adult illiterates.

The third and fourth phases of the project will be concerned with testing, appraising, revising and publishing the materials produced in the institute. 2-20-47

The fifth phase comprises a series of regional institutes in selected areas during next summer. It is expected that at the close of this special demonstration project sufficient progress will have been made in the preparation of teachers and materials to begin a general attack on illiteracy throughout the country.

In A Democracy

(16a Journal & Guide

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Older Students In Colleges Manifest More Interest In Hard Study And Achievement

MORE SO than ever before the thoughts of people at this time of the year turn to the schools and colleges of the land. The educational institutions claim our special attention now for the reason that they are all overcrowded and have within their ranks a large number of veterans. So great is the number of veterans that the student bodies may be classified in the two groups of those who have had military experience, and those who have not. Most of the first group have passed the age of 21, while the latter cover the ages of 17 to 21. It is this difference in the experience and ages of the students in our colleges which is giving them a different atmosphere and different tone from previous years. Happily it is a change all to the good.

American educators everywhere now testify that the veterans are serious minded, and are using their time in college to the best advantage. Whereas most of them at the ages of 18 and 19 pursued their subjects very indifferently before they entered the armed service, these same students now as veterans pursue their subjects to master them. They were once satisfied with grades of "C" and "D"; now they are making "A" and "B" and complain if they make less. In this connection I am reminded that some of the best grades I have given in a long time were given this summer in a class of Negro history, many of whose members were veterans. This class attempted to work out every assignment and indeed to go beyond the subject matter required. Norfolk, Va.

For the lesser performance of the younger element there are of course several reasons. One is that by nature their age level works against them (so the psychologists say). Another is that having never experienced any of the "hard knocks" of life they are unable to appreciate the instruction which we offer them. At any rate, generally speaking, this group gives a minimum amount of time to hard study and a maximum to social enjoyment. Love affairs, attendance at the movies, attendance at the dances, and other forms of merriment claim too much of their time. To get any results at all from these youngsters calls for a constant driving. Away from the library and laboratory they stay unless the instructor compels them to go to these places. Sat. 1-31-47

In addition to the veterans on college campuses there are the summer school teachers who come to renew their certificates or meet the requirements laid down by state boards of education. They, too, are a serious group, and even though they frequently fail to make good grades, they do their very best. Like the veteran they are in dead earnest and not in college to throw away their time.

With the matriculation of the veterans and the coming of in-service teachers to our colleges, greater benefits to society may be assured. Of all the groups in American society, none of course stands in need of greater benefits than the Negro race. For too long a time have we graduated from college unprepared people.

All that I am saying here points to a greater need for adult education. As a matter of course the youngsters of 17 to 21 must go through college, but from them no immediate benefits can be expected. They will have to wait another five or ten years, come back to college, and then and there make up for the time they squandered in their earlier years. Education is needed by every person, but the time he profits from it most is in his mature years when he can appreciate it.

Adult Education 16a Defender Chicago

Forsaking the mere training of people to read and write their names and calling it adult education, the new project for adult education of Negroes being sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education has won the endorsement of the presidents of Negro land grant colleges. Jan.

In their meeting in Washington recently the college heads spent some time listening to reports of various phases and have promised their cooperation in carrying forward the work begun by the project and which eventually would have had to be handed over to private auspices.

Responding to the theme, "The Obligation of the Land Grant College in the Area of Adult Education" and with Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the U. S. Office of Education who initiated the project, opening up the program, the college presidents heard Dr. R. O. Johnson, assistant director; Miss Ella Washington Griffin, editorial assistant who prepared and selected the extensive instructional materials; Dr. Muriel Brown, interdivision committee on adult education, and J. C. Evans, acting civilian aide to the Secretary of War. Sat. 11-15-47

Participating directly in this "pilot" project for education of Negroes are six institutions of higher learning: Atlanta university, Fort Valley State college, Tennessee A. and I. State college, Fisk university, Virginia State college, and Hampton institute.

In addition, Miner Teachers college, Howard university, and the adult education departments of Washington and Baltimore are cooperating. Many Negro organizations have expressed interest in cooperating with the project's program.

Among these are the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, the Elks, the National Association of Colored Women's clubs, the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., the American Teachers association, and the National Association of College women.

16a 1947

Georgia

EDUCATION IN REVERSE

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga

The prospects of the closing down of all night schools operated by the Atlanta Board of Education, save one, are distressing enough to justify the grave concern now being expressed by colored Atlantans. Such a step would work an extreme hardship upon those adults who carry on regular work schedules in the daytime and hope to further their education by attending the eveniing schools. Lon travel to and from one school, together with the numerous duties demanding their attention at home, would render it wholly impossiible for others.

The explanation that the Board of Education had decided to concentrate upon one accredited high school is not of course, a justifiable excuse for the action, since the Booker T. Washington evening school is already an accredited evening high school. What is needed is not one strong evening school but several. Tues. 8-19-47

The Board has given wide publicity to its new community high school plan. Under the plan, it is expected to save the children of a given community the trouble and the time to journey long distances in order to begin their day's activities. The idea has been hailed by Neroes as a great step forward. Now on the heels of that forward-looking move, they decide to take a step backward by drastically reducing the number of night schools being operated for a group, already denied sufficient schooling to cope with present-day standards. On the other hand, the Board is going counter to all forward-looking school systems in the country when instead of expanding the opportunities for adult education, they limit them. Tues. 8-19-47

In other cities, the schools are being taken to the people. In Atlanta, if the action goes through, the Board will be takinig them away.. Let us pray that this action will be speedily rescinded by Board members and that even better night schools will be maintained. For with the prospects, or a least the loud talk, of an educational test being requred of voters in state elections what will Negro adults, many of whom have learned to read and write through attendance upon the night schools?

Atlanta Ga. Journal
September 1, 1947

CIO Group Protests Closing of Negro Vocational Schools

The Atlanta CIO council has adopted a resolution protesting action of the Atlanta Board of Education in closing three of the four night schools for Negroes in this city, and in discontinuing vocational classes in the remaining school.

The council said 2,000 Negro adults attended the schools last year, and said action of the board "will take away such opportunity" from at least a thousand of those seeking self improvement."

"We urge the board of education to reconsider its action and to at least restore the three night schools and vocational classes and to retain the full night school teaching staff," the resolution read in part.

E. P. Johnson School To Open Monday Nite

168 Atlanta Daily World, Ga
Thur., 10-9-47

With a registration of 111 for general academic courses and 24 vocational classes, class instruction will begin at the E. P. Johnson Evening school next Monday evening, October 13, it was announced here Wednesday night by J. H. Bohanon, in charge of the night school registration. Ga.,

Mr. Bohanon stated registration was conducted last Monday and Tuesday evenings at the Johnson School and that indications point to a substantial enrollment before the deadline is drawn.

A special feature, he said, that is being inaugurated at the Howard Evening school is the new course in Business Education to meet the needs of those who are unable to attend regular daytime courses. Hand bills are being prepared to be distributed among the several business firms so as to acquaint the owners with the availability of such courses in the hope that they may b epersuaded to encourage their employes to avail themselves of the training it provides.

Students enrolling for these courses in the hope that they may be persuaded to encourage their employes to avail themselves of the training it provides. Thu 10-9-47

Students enrolling for these courses will be required to take Beginner's Typing, Beginner's Short Hand, Business English and Business Mathematics. A small fee of $8 will be charged for tuition per course, and $15 for two courses.

Mr. Bohanon expressed concern over the attendance record at the Crogman Evening School. Instruction in class work, both in general education and vocational Home-making subjects has begun out there, he said. But, unless the attendance record is considerably hiked from the past week, it will be difficult to justify the continuing courses for those who are attending. Accordingly, ministers are other leaders in the community are being appealed to by card and other means to encourage attendance.

Negro Night Schools

with Atlanta Constitution

Editor Constitution: The Atlanta Area Chapter, American Veterans' Committee, strongly urges that our community not be weakened by the contemplated closing of Negro night schools facilities.

The marginal existence of Negroes compel daytime employment for the bulk of them, leaving their only opportunity for education at night. With over three Georgia Negroes rejected for every white on educational deficiencies for the Armed Services, the need is clear

Help clear poverty and ignorance from our midst. Keep these Negro night schools open. Improve our City by carrying out the expansion of full and equal education in accordance with United States laws. Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 9-9-47

JOHNNY GLUSTRON.
American Veterans' Committee,
Atlanta Area Chapter.

16a 1947 New York (George Washington Carver School)

Carver School Growing

16a Daily Worker

The fund-raising drive of the Carver School, inter-racial institution located at 57 W. 125 St., is off to a promising start, director Gwendolyn Bennett announced yesterday after the school's successful dance last Saturday night. The dance was given by the staff of Camp Unity for the school's benefit, in recognition of the work the Carver group has accomplished.

New York, N.Y.

Miss Bennett announced that 6,000 persons have taken advantage of Carver's educational opportunities over the past three years. In addition, she said, "through special events, forums and lectures, we've reached out to 10,000 New Yorkers. And now we need a bigger school to meet growing demands."

Files. 1-14-47

Emphasizing the school's larger perspective is its new series of classes announced this week. These include a course on "Marxism and the Negro" on Friday nights at 8:30, with Charles Loman as instructor and Ray Hansborough, Henry Winston and Max Weiss as guest lecturers; "How Labor Fights for Higher Wages and Lower Prices"—a course in Value, Price and Profits on Tuesday nights with Charles A. Collins, leader of Local 6 of the Hotel Front and Club Employes Union as instructor, and "Imperialism and the Colonial World," on Monday nights at 8:30 with Edward Strong, organizational secretary of the National Negro Congress and just returned from two years in India, as instructor.

1-14-47

A major step in the school's drive is its "Magic Punchboard" campaign, so named because of its slogan, "No one can lose because everybody wants the heartfelt praise of thousands of education-hungry people." These punchboards are now being distributed to organizations throughout the city.

Rights And Duties

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 6-28-47

In A Democracy

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Southern School for Workers Meeting Need Which Other Schools Neglect; Helps Without Race Bias

OF ALL THE agencies now operating to educate the laboring class of people, one of the most effective is the Southern School for Workers of Richmond, Va. with headquarters at 14 North Ninth street. The Southern School is a new kind of school in that the instructors do no teaching whatever at this address but move about from community to community wherever their services are most needed.

On the staff of "workers" of the Southern School for Workers are Joan Farrell, Rodney Fisher, Bernice Cousins, Helen Estes Baker, and Brownie Lee Jones. Casting their lot entirely with industrial and agricultural workers—that neglected group who received little or no schooling in early life—this band of four women and one man, four white and one colored, offer a challenge to the practices of the large body of teachers in our public schools and colleges. They offer a challenge because their activity calls for a spirit of adventure and self-sacrifices such as the average public school teacher is not called upon to exhibit. These five persons make their own way; all other teachers have the way already made for them.

There is an old expression which says that one half the people of a country know not the condition of the other half. In the field of education most teachers know only the condition of the privileged upper half; those of the Southern School for Workers know the condition of the underprivileged lower half. From daily experiences they know the lot of the laboring masses far better than the host of public school teachers who know them only by reading about them.

Sat. 6-28-47

To the dishonor of the Southland fully one-fifth of its adults are unable to read and write. Fortunately, some of the states of the region have lately appropriated funds to remedy this situation, but many communities still are without adult classes because no person in the area has interviewed the illiterate adults in order that they might be enrolled in classes. It is into this gap that the staff of teachers in the Southern School has stepped. Proceeding from house to house, frequently in the slum section, they have persuaded men and women in sufficient numbers to warrant school superintendents to begin night classes for them. It was under these conditions that Mrs. Baker brought together a class of 225 at Danville, Va. to be taught by the regular corp of day school teachers.

This is only one function of the Southern School for Workers. Another is to go into any area where workers are on strike and create a situation where their time may be spent profitably. They entertain the strikers with moving pictures; interview ministers and other leaders in their behalf; organize picket and relief lines for them; and in various ways keep them from getting into mischief.

Sat. 6-28-47

Still another important function is to tie the school up with any citizenship movement with which workers are concerned. For example, in the strenuous task of getting people to pay the poll tax, register, and vote these five aggressive teachers enter with a vim. They also conduct leadership schools for the workers whereby they learn something about the provisions of their contracts. Going still further they are even taught the essential facts of the development of the labor movement.

* * * *

Finally, the Southern School conducts schools of government for the workers by taking the leaders among them on field trips to Washington, D. C. Here they have a chance to see Congress in action. They take seats in the Senate and House galleries, hold conferences with members of Congress, and attend committee hearings. By such methods the workers are made to see the close relationship between their personal welfare and the action of the lawmakers.

Through dealing chiefly with the workers in the labor unions, the Southern School makes no distinction between unions. They serve the unions of the CIO aoof htepa rto lw ndals ao C. I. O. and also of the A. F. of L. And happily their services are welcomed as much by management as by labor.

Making no distinction as to union membership, they likewise make no distinction in their services on grounds of race. Indeed, the five persons constituting the staff of the Southern School practice democracy on a scale hardly equalled by any other group of their kind.

Sat. 6-28-47

Backing these instructors and full time employees is an executive board of 24 members and an advisory committee of the same number. Together they perform a most important service for the betterment of the laboring masses and the redemption of the South. I write about them with the hope that all citizens may become better acquainted with them. They are mighty fine.

Negro Business College Planned By Blantons

16b 8

Plans for a commercial college for Negroes to be located at 93 Valley street with a capacity for 100 students are being made by the Southeastern Business college which is being organized by I. P. Blanton, of Blanton's business college, and his associates.

Negotiations are under way with the city for the use of the upper floor of the two-story building now being used by the Negro Recreation center. The structure is owned by the city.

Application for a charter was sent to Raleigh yesterday. The new school is to be incorporated and set up as an entirely separate institution with Negro teachers under the supervision of Mr. Blanton and his son, Wayne Blanton, who is associated with him in Blanton's business college.

It is expected that when approval of the institution is given through the granting of a license that the school will be in a position to train Negro veterans. This is part of the plan that is being worked out.

"We already have the equipment, including some 25 typewriters, 75 to 100 desks, 200 chairs and similar equipment needed for such a school," Mr. Blanton said last night. "Our chief problem at the moment is finding qualified teachers and we still have some places on the staff to fill."

Mr. Blanton indicated that it was his policy to employ teachers who are residents of this section rather than import teachers because he feels that this will work out for the best interest of the school.

City officials are interested in the project, which is something entirely new here. The announcement that such a school is planned is expected to be received with a great deal of interest.

Lest We Forget

BY FRANK I. WILLIAMS

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

16b

Fri. 6-13-47

THE TUCKER BUSINESS COLLEGE

The Tucker Business College occupies a twelve-room residential building at 4366 Cook avenue, with an annex at 4500 Easton avenue to take care of the overflow.

In the spacious dining room of the Pleasant Green Baptist Church, with an elaborate banquet, the college celebrated its Twenty-sixth Anniversary, with its students and friends and filling every available space at the tables.

When the waiters had moved far into their service, the following program was rendered:

Mr. John T. Clark, presiding.

Invocation, Rev. George T. Andrews, S. J.; Reflections, Mr. U. S. Donaldson; History of Tucker College, Mrs. Blanche L. O. Tucker; Greetings, Mr. Edwin B. Meissner; Introduction of Speaker, Attorney Silas E. Garner; Address, Senator Robert Lee Brokenburr; Solo, Miss Annette Irving; Presentation of Flowers; Benediction, Rev. Milton M. Thompson.

Mrs. Blanche L. O. Turner, the president and founder of Tucker Business College, was born in this city. Her parents, the Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Louise Oden were among the earlier citizens of St. Louis. The Rev. J. H. Oden came to this city in 1883 and organized the Antioch Baptist Church. The first building of this congregation was located on the site where now stands the Turner School. The family home was in a building on Cottage avenue, opposite the Sumner High School. A part of this building was used for commercial purposes, and Mrs. Tucker had her early business training in this building, where her parents operated, first a grocery, and later a confectionery.

Following her graduation from the commercial course of the Sumner High School, Mrs. Tucker (nee Miss Oden) accepted a position and worked at Poro College.

In 1916, she left Poro College to attend Art Institute in Chicago. Returning to St. Louis, she resumed her work at Poro College, and studied law for one year.

In 1917 she accepted work with the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company, and continued there until her marriage, in 1919, to Dr. George W. Tucker of Indianapolis, Indiana. From this marriage, there is a son, now a sophomore at Lincoln university. The early death of Dr. Tucker left the care of the son entirely to the mother. Fri. 6-13-47

Both at Poro College and the Walker Manufacturing Company, Mrs. Tucker had an opportunity to learn what two courageous and forward-looking women had been able to accomplish, single-handedly. No doubt, the silent influences of these two enterprises had an extraordinary influence upon her life. She, not only came in contact with these enterprises in her youthful years, but at a time of their greatest achievement. She was fully aware of the urgent need of secretarial workers.

Add to this fact that her training and early experiences had been in this field of service, there is sufficient reason why her reflections should dwell upon the founding of a Business College, in St. Louis, her native home.

An examination of the local situation had further convincing power. The public schools were the only institutions offering any opportunity for training secretarial workers. These schools had their limitations on age, requisite training and time to secure the training. St. Louis was not only a large city whose needs were urgent and which ministered to a large section of the nation, but it had no private institutions offering training in commercial and secretarial education.

It was in the spring of 1921, about April 21 that Mrs. Tucker came to the conviction that she would initiate the work of a private business college. There was no waste of time in finding a suitable place, in acquiring necessary equipment and supplies. The college was opened in one room of the living quarters of the founder. The inventory lists the few items in the room of the college, one typewriter, a table, a few chairs, and a blackboard. The inventory might have listed, one teacher, president and founder of the college, Mrs. Blanche L. O. Tucker. From that April day in 1921 until April, 1947, the doors of the college have swung ajar to eager learners of the secretarial arts.

From an initial enrollment of three students, the registration has advanced to three hundred students in day and evening classes, at the twenty-sixth anniversary, and the one teacher, the founder, has been multiplied by fourteen to constitute the anniversary faculty.

The college offers instruction and training in the following subjects. English, Business Spelling, Business Filing, Typewriting, Shorthand, Accounting, Secretarial Practice.

The graduates have secured positions in all parts of the country. Many are employed by the federal government, some are holding high secretarial positions in private offices and firms, others are teaching the arts they have learned.

The school has a fitting motto: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Fri. 6-13-47

The community salutes and gives blessings and good wishes to President Tucker and the Tucker Business College.

Imes Quits As President Of Knoxville College

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat 6-14-47

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.— William Lloyd Imes, nationally known educator, last week announced his resignation from the presidency of Knoxville College.

The startling announcement was made at the annual commencement, and Imes said that he and the executives of the board of trustees, which had known his intentions for some time, had agreed to withhold public announcement until the end of the school year so that the college's intense effort toward highest accreditation need not suffer interruption.

Imes has been president of the institution for four years, and during that time much has been done to boost the college's standing. In teacher training there are now two professors doing graduate study in biology and physics on General Education Board fellowships; in teacher compensation, two raises totaling 20 per cent have been obtained, the first 10 per cent in 1944, the second in 1946. Sat-6-14-47

Dr. Imes has greatly aided library facilities by obtaining from the General Education Board a grand total of $10,000 to be matched by college funds, and has supported and encouraged the alumni drive for this supplementary fund which is now nearing its goal.

Also during Imes' administration, in 1944, the Arbuckle-Jamison Fund gave $45,000 toward the capital assets of the college.

The retiring president also launched the institution into the United Negro College Fund, which has contributed $55,000 toward current expenses in the past three years. Toward this nationwide cause, Knoxville campaigns have contributed $12,000 in the same period. Sat 6-14-47

Dr. Imes announced that he will return to his home state, New York, and will engage in inter-church work there, with special emphasis on social and adult education.

Tougaloo Has New President

Chicago, Ill. Defender

sat. 7-5-47

Rev. H. G. Warren Named To Post

NEW YORK—The election to the presidency of Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss., of the Rev. Harold G. Warren, of Warren, Pa., is announced by Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary of the American Missionary association of the Congregational Christian churches, 287 Fourth ave., New York City. Warren will take office Aug. 1.

Tougaloo was founded in 1861 by the Congregational Christian churches and it offers an opportunity for a liberal arts training in an area of a million Negroes. It has been called "the capstone of Negro education in Mississippi" and is the first Negro institution in that state to receive a rating as a Class B college from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the regional accredited agency.

The college has an excellent Teacher training department and its secondary strong emphasis is on homemaking, grant AB and BS degrees in home economics. During World War II many of its students served in the armed forces both at home and abroad, and its graduates sailed the seven seas in defense of America. Sat.

Princeton Graduate 7-5-47

A graduate of Princeton University and of McCormick Theological seminary, Warren did graduate work at New College, Edinburgh University, Scotland, and at the University of Chicago. He has completed his residence work for a Ph.D. in education at the University of Pittsburgh.

An all-round athlete in college, Warren plays a good game of golf and can fly a plane.

Since 1919 Mr. Warren has served pastorates in the First Presbyterian church, Walla Walla, Wash.; Trumbull Avenue Presbyterian Church, Detroit; South Shore Presbyterian church, Chicago and First Presbyterian church in Warren.

Knoxville College President Named

Chicago, Ill. Defender

sat. 7-5-47

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Rev. J. Reed Miller, D.D., was named to the presidency of Knoxville College here last week.

He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary. He will receive the Ph.D. degree upon completion of his thesis. Dr. Miller is 39 years old and has held pastorates at the First United Presbyterian church in Xenia, Ohio, and at Wheeling, W. Va. Sat 7-5-47

The new president replaces Dr. Lloyd Imes, who resigned last spring. He is expected to start work at Knoxville August 1.

Dean Williams Of Kentucky State Going To Maryland

Nashville, Tenn. Globe

Fri. 8-29-47

Frnakfort, Ky.—(Spl.)—Dr. John T. Williams, for nineteen years a member of the Kentucky State College faculty, has been appointed as head of the Princess Anne State College of Maryland effective September 1. A member of the Kentucky State College faculty since 1928 and Dean of the College for the past ten years, Dr. Williams will go to the Maryland institution at a time when comprehensive expansion of the school is planned by the State.

Dr. Williams will carry to the Maryland institute a breadth of experience as many activities:

Head Coach of Football and Director of Athletics, Kentucky State College, 1928-31; Principal of Kentucky State College High School, 1929; Professor of Education, Kentucky State College, 1932-37; Director of Educational Extension, Kentucky State College, 1932 to present; Chairman of Division of Education, Kentucky State College, 1937 to present; Director of the Summer School, Kentucky State College, 1937 to present; Dean and Registrar, Kentucky State College, 1937 to present.

Nashville, Tenn. Globe

In connection with this work for the Armed Forces, Dr. Williams helped to organize and formulate the guiding principles for the entire educational program of the Armed Services and was awarded special citations by Secretary of War Patterson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal.

Dr. Williams is married to Mrs. Jennie V. Wendell-Williams, of Lexington, Kentucky, a former college professor of education, and has a sixteen year old daughter currently enrolled at Kentucky State College. Fri. 8-29-47

Committee of 3 Chosen to Operate N.C. College

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Interim Group Will Act Until Board of Trustees Selects New President

10-11-47

By FRANK BROWER

DURHAM, N.C. — An interim committee of three was appointed by the trustees of North Carolina State College here Friday to carry on the administrative responsibilities of the school.

The three top academic advisors of Dr. James E. Shepard, who were appointed were Dr. A. E. Manely, dean of undergraduate college of arts and sciences, chairman, who is charged with full administrative responsibilities; Miss Ruth G. Rush, dean of women; and, Dr. Albert L. Turner, dean of the law school.

New President Sought

This committee will carry on, pending the selection of a successor to Dr. James E. Shepard from the potential candidates for the presidential position.

The business manager since 1936, Charles C. Amey, was named to continue the fiscal operations of the college and the committee will have the same functions in relationship to the college's personnel and departments that President Shepard had. 10-18-47

President of Duke University, Dr. R. L. Flowers, presided at the trustee meeting which was called by President Shepard before he suffered a stroke on Sept. 17.

Dr. Spaulding Declines

A special sub-committee was also appointed by the trustees to recommend a person for the presidency. Dr. E. W. Knight of the University of North Carolina was named chairman of this committee and the other members are W. Frank Taylor, Goldsboro; J. T. Pritchett of Lenoir; and C. M. Waynick and J. B. Warren of Raleigh.

Dr. C. C. Spaulding, the only colored member of the board, declined a position on the sub-committee because, he said, "I feel too close to the situation."

Members of the N.C. College trustee board are: Oscar Barker, R. M. Gantt, and C. C. Spaulding, Durham; E. T. Bost, Concord; Clyde Erwin and Jule B. Warren, Raleigh; Edgar G. Knight, Chapel Hill; Spencer Murphy, Salisbury; J. T. Pritchett, Lenoir; W. Frank Taylor, Goldsboro; F. E. Wallace, Kinston; Capus Waynick, High Point.

Dr. Hardy Liston To Be Inaugurated

Pittsburg Courier

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Trustees and faculty members of Johnson C. Smith University will stage an inauguration ceremony Monday, Oct. 20, for Dr. Hardy Liston, who has succeeded Dr. H. L. McCrorey as head of the institution. 10-18-47

It will be observed as a part of the annual homecoming celebration of the university, and will be highlighted by an inaugural luncheon at 1 P. M., and a reception later in the afternoon. Sat.

Dr. Liston Inaugurated Sixth President of Smith

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Hundreds of Alumni, College Representatives View Ceremony; Dr. Daniels Extends Greetings

Sat. 11-1-47

CHAROLTTE, N.C.— An eventful and historical week end at the university culminated Oct. 20, when Dr. Hardy Liston was inaugurated as the sixth president of Johnson C. Smith University, 80-year-old Presbyterian institution, in the crowded university chapel.

Among the hundreds of alumni and friends who attended, there were representatives of colleges, universities, learned societies and religious organizations from all over the country. Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N.C., brought greetings.

Challenge for Peace

Dr. Daniel said, "institutions of higher learning today are challanged by the imperative demand that peace must be a peace that follows the best education and knowledge not for destruction, but for knowledge for life."

Dr. Liston in his inaugural address spoke on, "Higher Education and Social Responsibility." He said, "the purpose of Smith has been of the highest order to help youths to a fuller life and to render service to society."

Participants

The university choir sang and Dr. David Carrol, Virginia State College, Tennessee, as dean for 12 years, had been instructor and dean at Winston-Salem Teachers College, and worked at Kittrell Junior College.

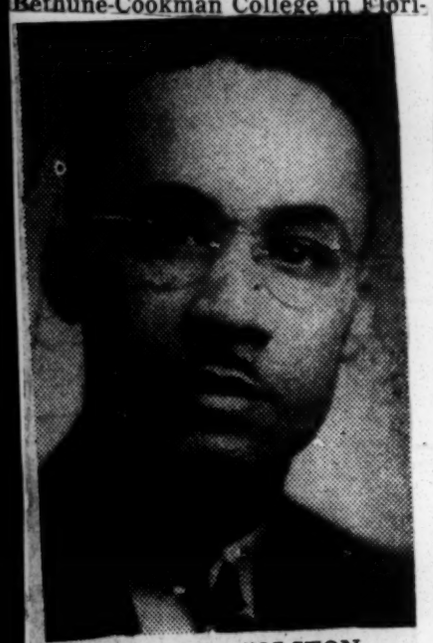
Dr. S. A. Downer, of Knoxville, organist, played a selection, the invocation and Dr. John Gaston, secretary-treasurer of university, gave the benedic-

Dr. C. E. Bininger, president of the Board of Trustees, Pittsburgh, presided. 10-25-47

16b 1947

Publicity Aide at Hampton Named Head of Ga. College

HAMPTON Va.—James A. Colston, director of public relations at Hampton Innstitute since last July, and former president of Bethune-Cookman College in Flori-



JAMES A. COLSTON

oda, has accepted the presidency of Georgia State College in Savannah, where he will assume duties this summer.

Dr. Raymond L. Paty, chancellor of the University System of Georgia, announced Mr. Colston's election by the State Board of Regents on May 7.

Mr. Colston's appointment was based largely on his work as principal of Ballard School in Macon, Ga., and with the high school principals of the State; his teaching experience at Atlanta University; and his successful administration of Bethune-Cookman.

Mr. Colston earned his B.S. degree at Morehouse College in 1932, and his M.A. degree at Atlanta University in 1933. He has completed the major course requirements for his doctorate through studies at Columbia University and the University of Chicago.

Prexy 40 Years

Dr. McCrorey Retires From J. C. Smith

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Dr. H. L. McCrorey's request for retirement from the presidency of Johnson C. Smith University after forty years in that office was granted Saturday by the university's board of trustees, and Dr. Hardy Liston, executive vice president for the last four years, was elected as his successor, effective July 1.

Dr. McCrorey, who has spent the past sixty-one years at the university as student, teacher and president, was made president-emeritus at an annual salary of $2,000. It was under his direction that the eighty-year-old institution grew from a Presbyterian Mission school for Negroes to a university fully accredited.

The trustees appointed Dr. J. W. Seabrook, president of Fayetteville State Teachers College, chairman of a committee to draft resolutions regarding Dr. McCrorey's retirement, and set a tentative date in October on which to inaugurate Dr. Liston and to formally honor the outgoing executive.

When the trustees read the portion of Dr. McCrorey's letter of retirement which mentioned "sacrificial service" in the university's behalf, Dr. John M. Gaston, general secretary-treasurer of the Johnson C. Smith Corporation since 1910, observed that the school had never ended a year in debt during the retiring executive's forty-year tenure. Sat. 6-7-47

Dr. McCrorey was instrumental in getting the late James Benjamin Duke to give approximately $1,300,000 to the university. Earlier he had played a large part in obtaining for the school $750,000 from Mrs. Johnson C. Smith. The institution's annual budget has grown to approximately $250,000, with $2,000 of it coming from the Presbyterian Church.

NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. Liston is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith, class of 1911. Like McCrorey, he is a native of Fairfield County, N. C. He holds a Bachelor and Master's degree from the University of Chicago and the Doctor of Pedagogy degree from the university he now will head.

The new president came to Johnson C. Smith in 1943 from a twelve-year deanship of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

Tougaloo college gets new head

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

JACKSON, Miss. — The Rev. Harold C. Warren, of Warren, Pa., has been chosen president of Tougaloo college. He is a graduate of Princeton and a former Chicago pastor. Sat. 7-12-47

Change Of Heads

Dr. Trigg Accepts Presidency of St. Augustine's College

RALEIGH, N.C. — Dr. Harold L. Trigg of Atlanta, associate executive director of the Southern Regional Council, last week accepted the presidency of Saint Augustine's College, to which he was elected recently by the board of trustees. Sat. 5-24-47

He becomes the first colored administrator of the college which was organized in 1867, succeeding

DR. HAROLD L. TRIGG

the Rev. Edgar H. Goold who filled the presidency for the last 31 years. Dr. Trigg will begin his new duties Sept. 10.

Experienced Educator

A native of Lynchburg, Va., he earned his A.B. degree at Morgan College, Baltimore, which, in 1940, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Education. He received his Master's degree from Syracuse (N.Y.) University.

Dr. Trigg has done additional graduate work at Columbia University. His teaching experience includes Bennett College, Greensboro (1913-16); New Orleans College (1919-21); and State Teachers College, Winston-Salem (1926-28).

He was supervisor of colored high schools in this State from 1928-1939, and president of the State Teachers College, Elizabeth City (N.C.), for six years. He is a trustee of the American Church Institute for Negroes of the Episcopal Church. Sat 5-25-47

Dr. Imes Resigns As Head Of Knoxville College

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Announcement was made last week at the commencement exercices of Knoxville College of the resignation of President William L. Imes, who has held this post for the past four years. Sat. 6-14-47

Dr. Imes stated that his decision had been in the hands of the executive committee of the board of trustees for some time but that both he and they felt it was best not to make a public announcement until this time, in order that the intensive efforts of the college toward highest accreditation should not be interrupted.

Under Dr. Imes' leadership several areas of achievement toward this highest accreditation have been secured: in teacher-training; in teacher-compensation, two raises in teacher's salaries by 10 per cent in 1944 and another 10 per cent in 1946; in Library facilities, his securing of a conditional grant of $10,000.00 from the General Education Board to be matched by the college. Sat. 6-14-47

Dr. Imes returns to his home state of New York, and will engage in inter-church work in that state, with emphasis upon social and adult education.

Richard Moore Heads College

Pensacola, Fla. Journal

Negro Educator Takes New Post

Sun. 5-25-47

Prof. Richard Vernon Moore, former principal of George Washington high school here, has been elected president of the Bethune-Cookman college of Daytona Beach, according to word received from the state board of education in Tallahassee.

He was chosen unanimously by the trustee board of the college on the recommendation of Dr. Mary McLeod, Bethune president emeritus of the college, D. E. Williams, state department of education and Dr. M. S. Davage of the board of education of the Methodist church.

Professor Moore received high acclaim from both Negro and white citizens of Pensacola for his work in expanding the activities of the Negro high school during his two years as principal here. He resigned to accept the position as the first state supervisor of Negro secondary schools in the state department of education at Tallahassee.

Before coming here he taught at Pinellas institute in Clearwater, was principal at Union academy, Tarpon Springs and then was principal at Rosenwald high school, Panama City for seven years. Sun. 5-25-47

He will take over his duties at Bethune-Cookman June 1. The college was founded in 1904 by Dr. Bethune and is a teacher-training college which emphasizes the training of the hand as well as the mind. It has a physical plant valued at $2,000,000 and the yearly budget exceeds $300,000. It derives its main support from the Methodist church, United College fund, grants from foundations and contributions from citizens. It is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools and by the state department as a four-year college.

Journal & Guide

Smith University Retires As Head Of

Norfolk, Va.

The board of trustees of Johnson C. Smith University in its annual session at Charlotte, N. C. on May 31 acted favorably on the request for retirement by Dr. H. L. McCrorey, above photo, president of the university for 40 years, and voted to honor him as president emeritus of the institution. The board elected to succeed him as president Dr. Hardy Liston, executive vice president of the university, who will assume his new duties on July 1.

Sat. 6-14-47

Hoiston Methodist Conference.

The Rev. J. Otis Ervin, college director of religious education, presided. The invocation was asked by Dr. J. Earl Starkey, of Newark, N. J., and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Boyd of the Rev. Dr. Lynn Cor- town College Monday, May 26. 5-25-47

the New Jersey Methodist Conference. Dr. Boyd was elected president of Negroes of the Board of Education Wed. 5-28-47

Dr. Matthew S. Davage, of the department of educational institutions for Morristown College three years ago, of the Methodist Church, Nashville.

ding Dr. J. W. Haywood, who became president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta. Under his leadership the college has made noteworthy gains in all departments.

PREXY. INAUGURATED

Atlanta Daily World

PRESIDENT INAUGURATED

Atlanta, Ga.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn. — Impressive inaugural services were held for the induction of Dr. Miller W. Boyd Charles Smyth of Keyport, N. J., the Rev. C. B. Holloway, of Chattanooga and Dr. C. E. Lundy, of the

Sheely, president of the college Board of Trustees; President James P. Brawley of Clark College, Atlanta; W. E. Turner, director of Negro work of the State Department of Education; Mayor J. G. Wallace, of Morristown; Mrs. H. R. Walker, representing the college alumni; Dr.

EDITORIAL

The Christian Recorder

A NEW PRESIDENT AT WILBERFORCE

Philadelphia, Pa. Thurs. 6-26-47

The recent Trustee Board of Wilberforce University elected a new president for our oldest institution of learning.

The selection of Charles Leander Hill, of Columbia, S. C. Native son of Ohio, Educator, Scholar, Preacher, and a man that will be a credit to any office in the gift of his church will meet the approval of thousands of loyal African Methodist.

It will be remembered that Dr. Hill does his own thinking, stands by his own opinions and expresses his views on topics of current trends without reservations.

If Dr. Hill accepts this honor, he will go under one of the most difficult tasks ever shouldered by an AME Minister, one that calls for leadership, courage, freedom of action, real manhood, and the cooperation, support of every AME in the connection but especially in the supporting districts.

The time is ripe for a new day at Wilberforce and regardless to who may be the cause of her troubles, that trouble must be moved, and the school prepared to free itself of any and all of the handicaps that hinder Wilberforce.

The day will come when the AME Church must decide to support Wilberforce, giving or providing the funds needed to operate the school, control its course of action without the dictation from any force or power.

At the same time the church must not forget that certain rules and regulations made by the Educational World must also be followed if Wilberforce is to be given rating along with other schools.

Thurs. 6-26-47

The Recorder has not been given an official statement from the Trustee Board concerning the change of Presidents at Wilberforce, but from many sources the conditions at Wilberforce during the recent commencement were not what should obtain at a Christian School.

Personal opinion, likes or wishes, should not hinder the progress and growth of a great school, and Wilberforce should forever remain a church school free to give the type of Education that the present and future demand.

Then too, student in a church school must be taught to respect church leadership and chosen official and when a church school fails in this respect the day for real action is at hand. This rule must also apply to Church officials in their conduct of the affairs of a church school, so that at all times will students be compelled to give them due reverence because of the Christ Spirit in the conduct and leadership.

President Charles Wesley, Nationally known for his Scholarship, and Christian Character has been able to pay off the long standing debt and in many ways proven his ability as a college president.

His work at Wilberforce will be given close study from every angle and a critical world will leave no stones unturned in its effort to find causes for the present unrest at Wilberforce.

He should be given credit for every worthwhile accomplishment during his stay there and at the same time every departure from the churches well charted field noted.

Wilberforce organized by the AME Church remain in every respect a church school and the church reserves the right to change any and all of the appointed and elected officers without interferences from any source.

Wilberforce will live on and the spirit of the fathers watches over the Stormy Sea today while present day leadership changes hands at the school. Thurs. 6-26-47

The Trustees must have the courage to meet the challenge may the future course, of the school and give support to the New President without reservation.

Mrs. Bethune Retires as Head of College

AFRO-AMERICAN 1/12

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. —Hundreds who gathered for the commencement exercises at Bethune-Cookman College, heard Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune speak her last words as president of the school which she founded 42 years ago.

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-5-47

President Richard V. Moore, her successor, is a native of Florida and was trained at Knoxville College and Altanta University. He leaves the position of supervisor of secondary education for the State of Florida. Sat. 6-7-47

Elected Head of Morgan

The Call 1/6

Kansas City, Mo.

Ousted Wilberforce Prexy To Baltimore College in 1948

Fri. 7-11-47

BALTIMORE, Md.—(NNPA)—Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, will become president of Morgan State College at the close of the academic year 1947-1948.

He will succeed Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, who will retire after 11 years of service as head of the local institution.

The presidency of Morgan was offered to Dr. Wesley after he had delivered the commencement address. He was the unanimous choice of a special committee of the board of trustees. Members of the committee were J. Milton Wagner, chairman; Dr. Willard W. Allen, Carl Murphy and Dr. Ivan McDougle.

A number of persons were considered by the committee in a two-hour session before agreement was reached upon Dr. Wesley. Fri. 7-11-47

The action of the board of trustees upon the recommendation of the committee also was unanimous.

In a letter of acceptance, dated June 16 and addressed to Judge Morris A. Soper, chairman of the trustee board, Dr. Wesley wrote:

"I desire to assure you that I shall devote the best of my efforts to the continued advancements of the college and to the building of the future upon the excellent foundations laid through the leadership of President Holmes."

A native of Louisville, Ky., Dr. Wesley, 55, became instructor in history and modern languages at Howard in 1913. From 1917 to 1919 he was assistant professor of history and in 1921 became head of the history department. Later he was made dean of the Graduate School.

Elected president of Wilberforce University in June, 1932, Dr. Wesley declined the offer in July because of conflicting elements at the school. Fri. 7-11-47

In 1942, he was again elected to the presidency there, and this time accepted, succeeding Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., who had been acting president since the resignation of Dr. D. Ormonde Walker.

Wilberforce's board of trustees, on June 12 of this year, ousted Dr. Wesley charging that he was out of harmony with the ideals and spirit on which the school was founded and that he supported State control.

Dr. Wesley was married to Miss Louise Johnson of Baltimore in 1915. They have two daughters, Miss Louise Wesley and Mrs. Charlotte Wheatley.

Sleet Acting Head Of Negro School At Paducah

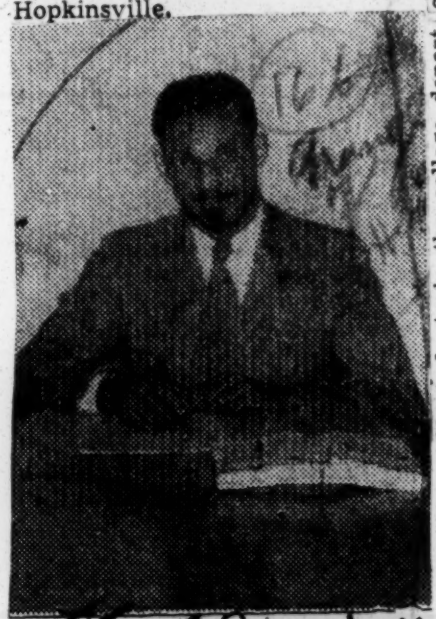
The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Thurs 7-3-47

The Courier-Journal Paducah Bureau.

Paducah, Ky., July 2.—M. J. Sleet, for 15 years business manager of West Kentucky Vocational Training School for Negroes here, has been named acting president of the State-supported institution, according to word received here today from Frankfort. He succeeds H. C. Russell whose resignation became effective yesterday. Russell was named president July 1, 1943. Thurs 7-3-47

Sleet, 51, is a native of Perryville, Ky. He was educated at Kentucky State College, Frankfort, and Simmons University, Louisville. Prior to coming to Paducah, he held teaching positions at Ghent, Creaton-Bevier School, Muhlenberg County, and Smith in the college department of the development of the school, and she contributed nearly and two small buildings. In school year there were 910 three-quarters of a million dolbuildings in the various colleges, lars to its expansion and endowthe school has a ment. James B. Duke, tobacco milA" rating, and is known as lionaire, gave more than a million the outstanding educational and a half dollars to the school's institutions of the south. Sat. 8-9-47

Dr. McCrorey was instrumental in the influence of the president.



Atlanta Daily World.

DR. CHARLES L. HILL

WILBERFORCE HEAD —European traveller and scholar, the new president of Wilberforce University brings to America's oldest Negro college a new educational philosophy which sets goals more ambitious than any ever before aimed at by the venerable church school. Atlanta, Ga.

The new president hopes "ultimately to lead Wilberforce into the very foreground of American education. Sat 8-16-47

College Prexy Leaves Smith After 61 Years

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill. Sat.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.— Dr. Henry L. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith university for the past 40 years, retired this summer after being connected with the school for 61 years. In recognition of his long and distinguished service, the board of trustees of the school have arranged a city-wide celebration honoring him on Oct. 19 at the city auditorium.

Dr. McCrorey first came to the 81 students ment and 1947 school and 25 buildstudents in professional education. He served 12 years as a teacher of the school before he was elected president of the institution.

16c 1947

Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges

SCHOOL PRESIDENTS MEET

26th Annual Conference Plans Fight For Fair Share Of Funds

Defender, Chicago Ill. Sat. 11-1-47

WASHINGTON — The United States Department of Agriculture's Extension Service may face a lawsuit growing out of its alleged refusal fairly to allocate funds to Negro and white Land-Grant colleges and universities for use in agricultural extension work among farm people.

At its 25th annual meeting here Oct. 21-23, the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges indicated, through its executive committee chairman, John W. Davis, head of West Virginia State college, that the college executives would prefer a "friendly suit," but were prepared, if necessary, to resort to "unfriendly" action in the courts.

Defender Chicago Ill.

Difference Shown

A survey of funds received by land grant schools for the year ending June 30, 1946, showed a total of $76,010,596 allocated to 52 white land-grant institutions, and only $535,048 to 17 Negro schools.

While this situation has concerned the college presidents' organization for a number of years, this conference meeting was the first to urge court action. A spokesman for the group said that it was possible for the Conference itself to sue, or that presidents might sue as individuals, but that it was probable that the suit would be brought by a farmer, backed by the conference, and with, perhaps, the legal assistance of the NAACP.

Cite Schools Denied Aid 11-1-47

President Davis told the Defender that many Negro land-grant colleges receive absolutely none of the federal funds available for agricultural extension work. Confirming this, an Office of Education chart shows no out right grants to Negro institutions from several funds earmarked for agricultural research and for cooperative extension work.

Sat.

The charts further showed that Negro institutions receive none of the funds made available by the U.S. Army and Navy departments for scientific research and development, science management, war training, service to crippled children, veterans' rehabilitation (except at Southern University, Louisiana) war labor and service of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Misleading Extension Report

These facts were pointed out as opposed to "impressive" facts and figures recently released by the Extension Service and made graphically real in a newsreel made by All-America News distribution company, Chicago. According to this report, Extension Service Director M. L. Wilson showed that the allotment for agricultural extension work among Negro farm people has "more than doubled" since passage of the Bankhead-Flannagan Act in 1945. Director Wilson said "well over two million dollars was allotted for extension work with colored farm people," and added that 197 additional farm and home demonstration agents have been added since 1945, bringing the total of such Negro agricultural personnel to 790.

Three Negro land-grant college presidents told the Defender these figures "give a false picture" and are apparently intended to "dupe the Negro people." Sat. 11-1-47

Other Conference Action

The Conference also went on record to demand full extensions of democracy, to support federal aid to education, to continue work for Negro veterans, to urge military training in Negro high schools of the South, to fight illiteracy and to support the food conservation program.

United States Commissioner of Education John Studebaker outlined a propaganda program being prepared in his office to "make a greater contribution to the American philosophy of life."

A spokesman for the Pepsi-Cola Educational Foundation announced two graduate fellowships for Negro students for three years of university training inside or outside the United States, to include tuition and $750 toward additional expenses. This represents an expansion of the company's present high school scholarships.

The Conference renominated the following officers: Luther H. Foster, Virginia State College, Petersburg, president; Lawrence A. Davis, Arkansas State college, Pine Bluff, vice president; Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State college, Frankfort, secretary, and Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Scotlandville, La., treasurer.

Land Grant Presidents Meet In D.C.

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges held its 25th annual session in the Social Security building auditorium here Tuesday through Friday, the theme for the session being "Extending the Services of the Negro Land Grant colleges." The conference is made up of presidents of the Negro state colleges in 17 states plus Atlanta, Howard and Wilberforce universities, Tuskegee, Hampton and Bordentown school of New Jersey. Heads of agricultural instruction and other key faculty members are on occasion included in the gatherings.

Wed 12 Sat 11-1-47

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State college, is the conference president this year and presided. He described the progressive program which has been undertaken during his administration, to broaden opportunities for Negro land grant schools to participate in agricultural research activities through the use of federal funds. He pointed out that work if this type was vital to a well rounded teaching program, to say nothing of the useful discoveries which might be made. 11-2-47

BEGINNING SEEN

Dr. Foster showed that the original federal laws establishing land gran schools and including research department, specified that the money should be appropriated through the various states. The result had been that in states having separate colleges great research departments had been set in which Negro schools had not been able to participate.

A recent amendment to the Bankhead-Jones act allotted additional funds for research and through the friendly interest of Charles F. Brannan, assistant secretary of agriculture, a group of land grant college representatives met in the department at Washington and studied the types of research programs which would be workable for their schools under the law. Their meeting in which they had fine cooperation from E. A. Meyer administrator of the act, and his staff is but the beginning of a determined effort to see that Negro schools share in the entire research program in the future.

16c

Land-Grant Colleges Plan Suit for Federal Funds

16c Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-1-47

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The 25th annual conference of Presidents of Land-Grant Colleges in final session last Thursday voted to seek through either a "friendly or unfriendly" suit a fair share of Federal funds allotted to the States for educational purposes.

This action was taken on recommendation of the executive committee, headed by President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College. Sat. 11-1-47

Federal Aid Quits Parley

The basis for this action had been laid when President Felton G. Clark of Southern University, Baton Rouge, had led a discussion of the topic, "Federal Aid Available to Land Grant Colleges," at the afternoon session Wednesday.

Preceding Dr. Clark as speakers were Dr. Lloyd E. Blauch, specialist for land-grant colleges and universities in the United States Office of Education, and representatives of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Charles G. Brennan, who took a runout powder on the conference.

16c

Dr. Blauch, in his remarks, pointed out that under terms of the Second Merrill Act of August 30, 1890, maintenance of racially separate colleges could only be approved if "the funds received in such State or Territory were equitably divided."

Afro-American

In the discussion that followed it developed that the colored land-grant college presidents had exhausted their patience in attempting to get the Agriculture Department to persuade southern States to divide the funds equitably it allots between the colleges.

One of the sore spots was the experiment stations, a co-operative undertaking between the Federal Government and the States in which colored schools and students are denied participation. Another sore spot was the differential in salaries paid to white and colored agricultural field, State and county agents.

Inequitable Fund Allotment Shown

Baltimore, Md.

The inequitable distribution of funds allotted to white and colored land-grant colleges as compiled by Dr. Clark is as follows: 11-1-47

Alabama: State A. and M. Institute, 36,993; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, $1,263,184; white rural population, 64.3 per cent; colored rural population, 35.7 per cent.

Arkansas: Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, $25,159; University of Arkansas, $1,100,859; white rural population, 73.2 per cent; colored rural population, 26.8 per cent.

Delaware: State College for Colored Students, $14,608; University of Delaware, $457,931.

Florida: Florida A. and M., $45,828; University of Florida, $733,987; white rural population, 73.7 per cent; colored rural population, 26.3 per cent.

Georgia: Georgia State College, $35,217; University of Georgia, $1,573,484; white rural population, 62.7 per cent; colored rural population, 37.3 per cent.

Kentucky: Kentucky State College, $16,115; University of Kentucky, $1,304,716; white rural population, 96.7 per cent; colored rural population, 3.3 per cent.

Louisiana: Southern University, $37,000; Louisiana State University, $1,087,070; white rural population, 55.3 per cent; colored rural population 44.7 per cent.

40 TIMES LESS IN MD.

Maryland: Princess Anne College, $15,161; University of Maryland, $672,943; white rural population, 82.1 per cent; colored rural population, 17.9 per cent.

Mississippi: Alcorn A. and M., $65,820; Mississippi State College, $1,280,012; white rural population, 44.6 per cent; colored rural population 55.3 per cent.

Missouri: Lincoln University, $7,0[illegible]5; University of Missouri, $1,-348,017; white rural population, 97.3; colored rural population, 2.7 per cent

North Carolina: Agricultural and Technical College, $37,503; State College of Agriculture and Engineering, $1,677,076; white rural population, 69.8 per cent; colored rural population, 30.2 per cent.

Oklahoma: Langston University, $37,503; Oklahoma A. and M. College, $1,780,816; white rural population, 89.3 per cent; colored rural population, 10.7 per cent.

South Carolina: State Colored Normal, Industrial A. and M. College $51,595; Clemson Agricultural College, $1,086,679; white rural population, 46.3 per cent; colored rural population, 53.7 per cent.

Tennessee: Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, $17,105; University of Tennessee, $1,215,827; white rural population, 87.2 per cent; colored rural population, 12.8 per cent.

Texas: Prairie View University, $35,803; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, $2,536,038; white rural population, 83.5 per cent; colored rural population, 16.5 per cent.

West Virginia: West Virginia State College, $18,341; West Virginia University, $772,363; white rural population, 99.2 per cent; colored rural population, 0.8 per cent.

Sat. 11-1-47

Presidents Map Plans

17 Land Grant Colleges May Sue for Equal Funds

Courier, Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 11-1-47

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—The presidents of seventeen Negro land grant colleges laid plans during their annual meeting here last week to enter into litigation, "friendly or unfriendly" in order to secure for their colleges equitable distribution of Federal funds for education.

The funds which the college presidents want to share on some basis of equality are Federal funds administered by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Practically none of the Federal funds allocated by Congress for extension work go to Negro colleges for services to the huge Negro farm population.

GROSS INEQUALITIES

Under administration of these funds by white colleges and by State extension services, gross inequalities were alleged to exist. In some States, Negro extension agents, charged the presidents, are paid half what white agents receive.

In few States do Negro colleges participate in the experimental station program, they charged.

They charged at this meeting that twenty-six years of negotiation with the Agriculture Department have failed to get any substantial benefits from the Agricultural Department's funds allocated for education. A case is now being prepared for presentation to lawyers in anticipation of a court suit to hold up the allocation of any of these Federal funds until the formula for their distribution has been adjusted equitably.

A ringing challenge to come to grips with the problem of adult illiteracy was issued before the college presidents by James C Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

The conference met in the Federal Building for three days. The conference has a date to meet with President Truman to discuss this matter. Sat, 11-1-47

All officers of the conference were re-elected. Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, was added to the executive board. Officers are: Dr. Luther Foster, Virginia State, president; Dr. Lawrence Davis, Arkansas State, vice president; Dr. Rufus Atwood, Kentucky State, secretary, and Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern University, treasurer.

Land Grant College Presidents Convene

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges held its 25th annual session in the Social Security building auditorium here Tuesday through Friday, the theme for the session being "Extending the Services of the Negro Land Grant Colleges." Sat.

The conference is made up of presidents of the Negro state colleges in 17 states plus Atlanta, Howard and Wilberforce Universities, Tuskegee, Hampton and Bordentown School of New Jersey. Heads of agricultural instruction and other key faculty members are on occasion included in the gatherings. 10-25-47

DR. FOSTER PRESIDES

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College, is the conference president this year and presided. He described the progressive program which has been undertaken during his administration, to broaden opportunities for Negro Land Grant schools to participate in agricultural research activities through the use of federal funds. He pointed out that work of this type was vital to a well-rounded teaching program, to say nothing of the useful discoveries which might be made.

Dr. Foster showed that the original federal laws establishing land grant schools and including research departments, specified that the money should be appropriated through the various states. The result had been that in states having separate colleges great research departments had been set in which Negro schools had not been able to participate.

FEDERAL FUNDS

A recent amendment to the Bankhead-Jones act allotted additional funds for research and through the friendly interest of Charles F. Brannan, assistant secretary of agriculture, a group of land grant college representatives met in the department at Washington and studied the types of research programs which would be workable for their schools under the law. Sat. 10-25-47

Their meeting in which they had fine cooperation from E. A. Meyer, administrator of the act, and his staff is but the beginning of a determined effort to see that Negro schools share in the entire research program in the future.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president Lincoln University, and Dr. R. M. Stewart, president emeritus of rural education at Cornell, delivered the principal addresses opening day with Dr. Felton G. Clark of Southern University presiding. Norfolk, Va.

Wednesday's program was devoted to discussions of adult education projects sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education, Dr. Ambrose J. Caliver directing, while Dr. R. M. Stewart reported on the special agricultural project which the conference is sponsoring through a grant made by the General Education Board.

At this session the whole program of federal aid for educational facilities was explored. During the afternoon, Charles Luckman, chairman, President Truman's citizen's food committee, spoke.

Discussing the several federal acts providing funds for land grant colleges were Drs. J. W. Davis, West Virginia State; Charles Thompson, Howard; F. G. Clark, Southern; J. P. Drake, Alabama A. and M.; L. H. Foster and others with Dr. W. S. Davis of Tennessee A. and I. presiding.

Retiring officers were Dr. Foster, president; L. A. Davis, Arkansas State, vice-president; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State, secretary; and F. G. Clark, Southern, treasurer.

16b 1947

Discrimination (Colorado)

Negro Sues Jimcrow School

Daily Worker

N.Y. N.Y. Fri, 6-6-47

DENVER, June 5 (UP).—Frank S. Scott of St. Louis, Mo., sought $6,500 in damages today on charges that he was refused admission to a dental technicians school here "solely because he was a Negro."

'Equal' Schools in Name Only Not Enough

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

States like Missouri which have separate schools and offer out-of-state tuition to Negro citizens in lieu of equal education at home follow a "penny wise but pound foolish" policy. They act on the theory that only the training of a minority is at stake. Accordingly, they measure out what they feel is enough. They do not follow through to see what they get for their money. They should !

Fri. 1-31-47

By paying Negroes' tuition to study elsewhere, Missouri prepares men and women to go to other states to work Many of those who finish their education on the Show-Me state's funds are not willing to return to live within its borders. A parent who sends his children through school expects them to help him in their day of competence. So should a state which trains a citizen hope to get some measure of service from him.

It is true that educating a small group costs more per capita. But segregation of the people into groups, if desirable as its sponsors say it is, must be financed whatever the cost. Other states are under no obligation to educate Negroes who are sent to them by their home states. Already California has announced that it will no longer receive out-of-state students in its freshman and sophomore classes. The returned soldiers, with the government paying their way, have overcrowded all the colleges. Even without that, many northern schools have the quota system which limits the number of Negroes they will receive. Missouri will pay out-of-state tuition —if THE STUDENT FIRST FINDS A SCHOOL THAT WILL ACCEPT HIM. If the student cannot find a school, the state does nothing !

It is Missouri, not Iowa nor Kansas, which is obligated to prepare the Missouri Negro who wants education in medicine, engineering, etc. No wonder the Supreme Court of the United States calls payment of out-of state tuition no lawful method of providing "equal" education. Out-of-state tuition is not a workable substitute for equal education within the state. Either the state must provide education which is actually "equal" to that provided for other citizens or it must give up its policy of segregation. So much for the education side of the question at the college level.

If that were all, it would be bad enough. But it is only part. The bigger harm done is that unequal preparation of citizens creates an exploited class, a group of small earners who are seized upon by employers who think profit can be wrung from cheap labor. On a big scale that means China, India and every other of what we call the "backward" nations. But we do not see how the same principle at work in Georgia produces the same undesirable results. Fri. 1-31-47

Disregard for the rights of the Negro citizen who wants college training is of a piece with scorn for all other rights he has. It creates a habit of disregard that makes his elementary and high school training inferior. The "good enough for Negroes" attitude even infects Negro thinking. That is what happens when a Negro in business asks for trade and seeks it not on service and price but because "you ought to patronize your own color." A dozen poor struggling competitors are the result of that kind of reasoning instead of one strong business which, by putting fuel, light, space and other "overhead" items into one, would make money for several and by the example of success lead others to success.

Besides that permanent injury to Negroes, which is their reaction to the pressure segregation imposes, white persons come to look on Negroes as inferior. If inferior, they argue, they are fairly rewarded when given a smaller wage. Out of that thinking grew the South's industrial weakness—namely, the belief that cheap labor, cheap judged by the amount of the wage paid, is the way to profit. No southern industrialist is so blind as not to see that his section does not measure up to the rest of the country. But blind allegiance to "white supremacy" keeps him from seeing that strong business is dependent upon competent help. The under-educated Negro is the cause of the undemocratic Georgian who is busy these days showing what a mess he can make of people's rule.

It does not better conditions that Negro schools are labelled "equal." The "A. and M." Negro schools of the South are not given machinery and maintenance equal to the white. Even famed Tuskegee institute has not the machines for trade training which are found in white manual training schools.

A Carver by sheer genius makes up the shortage here and there, but even he cannot make the dominant white quit trying to base on sub-standard wages for the Negro worker his hope of profit. The result is a backward economy, a China in the making. The fight for equal education is a fight to save white men no less than Negroes. Fri. 1-31-47

NEGROES MAP FIGHT ON DUAL EDUCATION

The New York Times N.Y., Jun 28

Association Legal Staff Plans to Start Anti-Segregation Drive in Higher Fields

Sat-6-28-47

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 27—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today a "systematic" drive against the dual educational system of seventeen Southern and border States. The line of attack, as described by Thurgood Marshall, chief of the legal staff, "will start from the top, with professional and graduate schools being given first consideration."

Cases were already under way in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and South Carolina, with the schools of higher education being challenged first because they were most vulnerable, he said. Persons taking graduate training were more informed about the merits of the suits, and were inclined to view the admission of Negroes "favorably," Mr. Marshall added.

"There can be no equality as long as there is segregation, regardless of the so-called 'dollar-and-cents equality' argument that many persons have raised in the past.

Local Lawyers to Be Used

"The only way to attack racial segregation is to attack racial segregation. In due time we will get down to the grade schools and the kindergartens, wherever public money is being spent for education."

All future cases filed for equal salaries for Negro teachers in segregated schools will be handled by local branches of the association, and by the use of local lawyers, he continued. Cases have been filed to adjust salaries in Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana and Arkansas. These, he said, "we are certain to win." Sat-6-28-47

Mr. Marshall warned branches in Northern cities that they must be on guard against the growth of separate schools. The creation of racial ghettos must be viewed with increasing alarm, he said, since ghettos themselves bring about neighborhood schools which are racially separate. He cited schools in New York and Chicago as examples, and urged that segregated housing and schools be attacked jointly.

New Student Plan Proposed

He proposed that study be given to "a new type of student selection which will guarantee that all types, races and religions are included in a genuine, public school, with no silk-stocking schools, and no schools for the underprivileged."

The thirty-second annual award of the Spingarn Medal was made to Dr. Percy L. Julian, an industrial chemist of Chicago. The presentation was made by Dr. Harold C. Urey, also of Chicago. Dr. Urey said:

"It has not been my purpose to mention race prejudice in this address, for the reason that I think it has no important place in human relations, but I do wish to compliment Dr. Julian on the courageous way in which he has been able to overcome the great handicaps under which he started."

Editorial of the Week: Reprinted from the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE:

STOP THE SHUDDERING

"The issue of segregation in education is again headed for the Supreme Court, which agreed on Monday to review a case from Oklahoma essentially the same as those which have arisen in other states. The immediate facts are extremely simple. An Oklahoman, Ada Lois Sipuel, applied for admission to the University of Oklahoma law school, the only state facility for legal training, and was refused because she is

a Negro. Admittedly she is qualified, but Oklahoma's constitution, court rulings and public policy call for segregation. Press Service of the National Advancement of Colored People

"In some states where segregation rules, the practice is to send Negroes to another state for graduate training and pay the differential out of public funds. This is the practice which led to the notable opinion of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes in the Gaines case from Missouri in 1938 that equality was not to be served in this manner. If the state furnished special training to one race, it must be supplied to all. As a consequence, we have seen the limited development of higher educational facilities for Negroes, ostensibly on an academically equal basis, but still completely separate, clinging desperately to segregation.

"Segregation is hardly to be cured overnight by a pat formula of series of laws. The subject is one for practical judgment and specific application. But progress is inescapable, and a jolt by the Supreme Court is about due. We decline to believe that higher education can be both separate and equal. It is about time that the shuddering stopped and we looked the facts in the face. The Negroes are seeking education on graduate and professional levels, and under the law or any conception of human rights they are entitled to equality. And we are convinced that in the practical outcome of dropping this aspect of segregation overboard, both races would benefit and the entire South would profit."

16b 1947

1,000 STUDENTS ATTEND CHICAGO RACE RALLY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 — One thousand students of the University of Chicago today gathered to hear seven speakers in a 35-minute rally protesting alleged racial discrimination at the university's hospitals. The rally was scheduled as part of a two-hour walkout called by a group of campus organizations.

How many of the university's 9,200 students stayed away from classes on account of the demonstration could not be determined, as attendance records are kept only for the lowest two classes.

While the s trikers had the support of the student government and all the religious groups on the campus, except the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic groups, and most of the political groups, an undetermined number of the students opposed the walkout.

It was made clear that the disagreement between those supporting the strike and the great majority of those opposing or disregarding it differed only on the question of the means of achieving the end of any discrimination which might exist, and not on the objective of eliminating it.

There were seven speakers, including three faculty members. While all held there should be no compromise with discrimination, most praised the university as in the forefront of true ligeralism, and gave substantial credit for its position to its chancellor, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins.

CHICAGO RACE RIFT FACES UNIVERSITY

AVC and Other Campus Group Strike 2 Hours Today Over Alleged Negro Bias

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—A group of campus organizations of the University of Chicago has called for a two-hour walkout tomorrow of the university's 9,200 undergraduate and graduate students, in protest against alleged discrimination against Negroes in the university's Albert Merritt Billings and Lying-in Hospitals.

The call for the walkout comes from the campus chapter of the American Veterans Committee (AVC) and the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE), with the support of fourteen other student groups and of the student government. The campus chapter of AVC numbers about 800.

The walkout is scheduled for 11:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. The student strikers are to assemble on the campus to hear speakers, including Nathaniel Calloway, director of medical affairs at Provident Hospital, a Negro institution here, and Sydney Ordower, radio commentator and former Chicago area chairman of AVC.

A 10-point petition to Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins of the university declares that Negro patients are not admitted at all to the Lying-In Hospital, and gain entrance only with difficulty to Billings Memorial Hospital and there are segrated. It is further stated that there have been no Negro students in the university's School of Medicine since 1941.

The petitioners have asked Mr. Hutchins to issue an edict eliminating alleged racial discrimination in the hospitals. Last Monday Dr. Hutchins commented as follows at an interview:

"In the past nineteen years I have been able to eliminate discrimination in four major areas of the university—the dormitory system, the cafeteria, the laboratory schools and all academic divisions of the university.

"I am against discrimination in any form.

"I have worked in the past through intellectual persuasion. I will continue to work on this problem in this same manner. I do not think that an administrative edict would be either successful or judicious."

Robert Stozier, dean of students, said:

"The administration is condoning the strike only because we guarantee the rights of the students concerning free speech. We do not approve the strike.

"University policy, regardless of whatever action the students may take Monday, will not change in any respect."

No appeals have been addressed to faculty members to strike.

Hats Off!

Hats off to the thousand or more University of Chicago students for their spirit in staging a dramatic two-hour walkout from their classes to demonstrate against alleged discrimination at the school's medical institutions. Hats off, too, to Dr. Mayard Krueger, professor of economics, and Dr. Malcolm Sharp, distinguished service professor in the law school, who told the students they were taking "useful constructive action" by "refusing to compromise."

The students charged that no Negroes have been admitted to the medical school since before the war and that Negro patients were refused admittance to the school's hospitals and clinics. They quoted Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins as saying the charges were "substantially accurate" concerning discrimination in the hospital, but that the medical school was "above reproach."

Organizations sponsoring the student demonstration include the American Veterans Committee, the Progressive Citizens of America, the Committee on Racial Equality, the Americans for Democratic Action, and over 10 others of political, regilious and social nature.

In Other Words, It Stinks!

Shoemakers children, according to the old adage, often go barefooted. By more modern interpretation, child psychologists frequently have brats of their own, while specialists in domestic relations also have troubles with the little woman. The vast and overall problems of the world at large are easy of solution to the experts; it is with the everyday, immediate problems on their own home grounds where they have their own most glaring failures.

Something of this nature presently perplexes that former "boy wonder" of the educational world, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago. The good doctor can plan in detail a revolutionary system of higher education, an international program for control of atomic energy, or a constitution for world government at the drop of an isotope. But faced with the protests of a substantial number of his own students and faculty over the traditional policy of discrimination and racial restriction in force at the university's hospitals, clinics and medical schools, the chancellor has run out of original ideas. He can only mouth the hackneyed advice that time and education will solve the problem.

As to time, the university has been in existance somewhat over fifty years, and Dr. Hutchins has been at the helm for nearly a third of that period. As to education, "its mighty learning it has told" with emphasis and repetition to successive generations of students and to the world at large. Its proud boast as a stronghold of liberalism and of higher education is slightly tarnished by discrimination against Negroes at its clinics and hospitals and its "quota" restrictions against both Negroes and Jews in its medical schools.

Alma Mater may trail clouds of glory as she marches in cap and gown along the Midway, but dirty underwear peeks out at wrist and neck; her odour of sanctity us more than somewhat impaired by a mingled whiff of moral

CHICAGO STUDENTS PROTEST RACIAL BARS—Chanting slogans and hoisting placards, over 1,000 students at the University of Chicago took an unscheduled "recess" from their classes to stage a two-hour demonstration against alleged discrimination in the University's hospitals, clinics and medical schools. Two professors made speeches sympathizing with the spirit of the protest.

Northwestern U. Dean Upholds Segregation Of Negro Students

16b Discrim (Ill.) Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

Dean of Students F. George Seulberger threw a pall over Brotherhood Week here by reaffirming Northwestern University's policy of segregating the living quarters of Negro and white students. Sat. 3-8-47

Under questioning, Seulberger admitted the University's stand was open "Jim Crow." But he tried to explain to an interracial group of students that many whites would object to living in the same building with Negroes and that their parents would object.

While Suelberger restated a simlar stand taken last spring, Brotherhood Week was observed on the campus under the theme, "Live it, support it, believe it . . . "

Ironically, Dr. Melville J. Herkovits, eminent anthropologist at the University, had just written a feature article in a Chicago daily stressing that world peace is impossible until racism is ended.

Paper Conducts Forum 3-8-47

News stories and editorials have appeared in the Daily Northwestern, campus newspaper, for several weeks, calling for a solution to the "deplorable conditions of Negro housing" for University students. Sat 3-8-47

Appearing below an editorial in the campus paper, a letter from the American Youth for Democracy soundly rapped the University, declaring, "If we can't live in a democratic fashion here how can we expect the peoples of the world to get along."

Chicago, Illinois

In the meantime, a poll is being taken among men students and the Women's Student Government Association to determine the attitudes of Northwestern students toward the question. Defender

Twenty of Northwestern's 41 Negro undergraduates live in their own homes in Chicago; others live in the YW and YMCA building near the campus and in rooming houses.

Students Strike Over Racial Slur

16b Discrim (Ill.) Chicago, Ill.

Defender

More than a score of Negro and white students walked out of a social science class in the city junior college, last week, protesting against the instructor. In the previous session, they said he made the remark "nigger in the woodpile" on three occasions. They demanded his ouster and circulated a petition through the school, explaining that he had been cited for a similar act the semester before. Sat. 5-17-47

16b 1947

Discrimination (Iowa)

Star Prep Gridder Quits Drake's Jim Crow Setup

Chicago Defender

EAST CHICAGO—Owen Miller, 19, four-year star of football and track at Washington high school here and member of the national honor society, was the victim of Jim Crow policies at Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., and as a result has returned in disgust to the Twin City last week.

O. Miller

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-6-47

The youth, of whom Coach Frank E. Cash of Washington high says "he is a fine citizen and a fine chap" went to Drake on the strength of a bid from the athletic department of that university and was one of several students from here who matriculated at the Iowa school.

THE ONLY NEGRO in the party, Miller found when he reached Drake that university officials were completely indifferent to his request for room accommodations and that he was not allowed cafe service on or near the campus.

He was told to find himself a place to room as no Negro student is permitted to live on campus. A somewhat nonplused coach told the athletic star that he would "see what I can do" but after several hours of Des Moines' prejudice, Miller quietly boarded a train back to Indiana. Sat. 9-6-47

In an exclusive interview with the Chicago Defender, Miller indicated that he has applied for admittance to the University of Indiana at Bloomington, Ind., where he will go all out for the track team and show up for freshman football squad this fall.

Washington's Coach Cash expressed disappointment and chagrin that a student of Miller's caliber, both in scholarship and athletics, should have been so "pushed around" on the Drake campus. Miller resides at 3802 Evergreen st., this city.

Judge Contends Applicant Should Apply To Southern

BATON ROUGE, (La.) — (NNPA)— Louisiana State University, a tax supported institution, last Tuesday was sustained in its refusal to enroll Miss Viola M. Johnson, a colored student, in the university medical school.

District Judge G. Caldwell Hergert ruled that the applicant should seek or demand upon Southern University, the state's land-grant college for colored students, for the establishment of a school of medicine and in the meantime pursue her studies outside the State of Louisiana under the Provisions of a Louisiana law providing scholarships for colored students to pursue outside the state courses not available to them in Louisiana.

This decision wholly ignores the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the celebrated Gaines Case, in which it was held that a state is bound to furnish within its borders educational facilities equal to those which are offered white students, if only one colored student applies for a course not offered at the colored state school.

CALDWELL OPINION

In separate opinion Judge Caldwell said his findings in the case of Miss Johnson were also applicable in the case of Charles J. Hatfield, who sought admission to the university law school.

Louis Berry, attorney for the two applicants, said the decision would be appealed to the Louisiana Supreme Court. He said no action could be taken in federal courts until all remedies are exhausted in the state courts.

Following the filing of the Hatfield suit, Louisiana State and Southern Universities collaborated in the establishment of a law school at Southern which will begin classes next Fall. Members of the State board of education said at the time, however, that it was considered impracticable to establish a medic

CONTINUE CASE AGAINST LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY

April 11, 1947

N.A.A.C.P. Press Release

Baton Rouge, La., Apr 9th--The NAACP today appealed the decision of a Louisiana district judge who dismissed suits against the Louisiana State niversity. The Association's lawyers took the cases of Viola Johnson and Charles Hatfield, who are seeking by mandatory writ to obtain admission to the law school and the medical college, respectively, to the Court of Appeals, First Circuit, of the State of Louisiana.

4-11-47 New York Mly.

The appeal petitions described the qualifications of Miss Johnson and Hatfield and stated there is no medical college and law school within the state other than those maintained by the state at Louisiana State university where they can secure the required education.

The district judge, who previously dismissed the suit, said the petitioners should have demanded that Southern university, the state institution for Negroes, establish medical and law schools. He said in the meantime the petitioners must pursue their studies outside the state under a scholarship aid plan provided for in a Louisiana statute.

This is one more in a series of cases which the NAACP is trying throughout the South to test the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment in regard to the duty of the state to afford graduate and professional school training for Negroes.

2 Denied Admission To Louisiana State

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 4-12-47

(From Louisiana Bureau)

NEW ORLEANS—Judge G. Caldwell Herget of the District Court in Baton Rouge dismissed suits brought by Miss Viola Johnson of New Iberia and Charles J. Hatfield, of this city, seeking orders requiring Louisiana State University to enroll them in the medical and law schools, respectively.

Judge Herget ruled that LSU is not required to admit Negroes, but that Southern University, State-supported institution, has a mandatory duty to establish such schools if the demand is made. If this decision is sustained on appeal, the State may have to establish a medical school for Negroes here. It is already setting up a law school at Southern. Sat. 4-12-47

Louis Berry, attorney for both cases, appealed the case to the Louisiana Supreme Court. If favorable judgment is not secured there, he will seek redress in Federal courts.

WHEN A YANKEE GOES SOUTH,

Afro-American

To Louisiana State University, white, where the president is paid $15,000 a year plus a furnished home. car, chauffeur, and $1,000 for entertainment, trustees called Dr. Harold W. Stoke, white, 44, president of the University of New Hampshire. Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-30-47

There was immediate alarm lest a Yankee president might seek to open L.S.U. to colored persons.

There should not have been any doubt about where Dr. Stoke stands.

He got his doctorate in philosophy from Johns Hopkins in 1930. He was a lecturer at the University of Tennessee. He also served as dean of the graduate school at the University of Nebraska and dean of the graduate school and professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin before he went to New Hampshire.

If you asked Dr. Stoke personally what he believes, he would probably tell you that after long service, with North and South, he finds that State universities should be open to all citizens.

Knowing that he was taking a job in the South, what Dr. Stoke actually said for public consumption on the question was:

"I share with my board the desire to find a better solution to race relations than we have yet found in the United States."

Which, interpreted, means that white supremacy can be considered safe for Louisiana State University for another administration. Sat. 8-30-47

No Negro Hi. School; Child's Parents Sue St. Charles Parish

The Informer Houston, Tex.

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU JR.

NEW ORLEANS.—Suit asking that the St. Charles parish school board be restrained from denying admission of Negroes to a high school in that parish was filed Thursday in United States District court here by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cammon in behalf of their minor child, Addis Julia Cammon, for this city. In th petition it is further contended that the denial of a high school education to Negro children in that parish constitutes a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and from said schools, have been established and are now operated and maintained within the parish, and the force by Attorney A. P. Tureaud of St. Charles parish for white children while no high school for Negroes.

The petition first of its kind to be brought in Louisiana, contended that Negro children residing in St. Charles parish are denied the right and privilege of attending the public high schools in that parish on account of their race or color.

The plaintiffs are represented and others similarly situated.

Mr. and Mrs. Cammon said their child, Addis Julia Cammon was born June 19, 1931 and that she is now eligible and qualified for high school training but in order for their child to secure a public high school education with-ply to the public high school provided for white children.

The petition asked that the federal court declare the rights and relations of the parties in the suit in order that such a legal precedent may be established that the court declare the policy, custom and usage of St. Charles parish school board in denying Negro children a public high school education in that parish constitutes a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and that the court issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the St. Charles parish school board from denying the Cammon child and other Negro

Sat. 9-13-47 Int.

children of the parish the right of admission, instruction and training in the public high schools located within that parish.

Fight To Make It Equal

8-2-47-Sec. Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

From Houston Informer

THERE was in the news a little while ago a Baton Rouge story to the effect that preparations are being made to open a law school for Negroes at Southern University. It was stated that "three faculty members had been tentatively engaged and that 8,800 of the 10,000 required books had been bought for the law library." This effort, of course, is the sequel to the lawsuit by Charles J. Hatfield 3rd, of New Orleans, seeking admission to the law school of Louisiana State University.

Manifestly this law school for Negroes, so far as the presently announced plans for it are concerned, is in no way equal to the law school at L. S. U. Being just a makeshift, the plain duty rests upon the Negroes of Louisiana to fight to make it equal. Just as Mr. Hatfield's lawsuit caused even the makeshift to be provided, another direct lawsuit is necessary by someone to make the makeshift equal to the law school at L. S. U.

The idea that such a lawsuit seeking equality would be approval of segregation is sheer nonsense.

Racial Discrimination Laid to Maryland School

Courier-Journal
Sun 3-9-47

Baltimore, March 8 (AP) — A 32-year-old Negro army veteran today filed suit against the Maryland Institute of the Fine Arts, charging the school discriminates against Negroes while receiving money from the municipal budget for the education of local students.

Louisville, Ky.

Leon A. Norris brought the action in Federal District Court here, contending he applied for admission to the school last year, but was denied "solely because of his race and color." Sun 3-9-47

BARRED NEGRO SUES SCHOOL IN BALTIMORE

New York Times

BALTIMORE, March 8 (AP)—A 32-year-old Negro Army veteran filed suit against the Maryland Institute of the Fine Arts today, alleging it discriminates against Negroes while receiving money from the municipal budget for the education of local students.

Sun 3-9-47

Leon A. Norris brought the action in Federal District Court here, contending that his application for admission to the school last year was rejected "solely because of his race and color."

The suit asked that the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be permanently enjoined from transferring to the institution any public money derived from taxes.

New York, N.Y.

It also asked that the court enter a judgment declaring that in selecting students the defendants "cannot discriminate and exclude qualified citizens of Baltimore because they are Negroes."

Mr. Norris contended that refusal of the school to admit him was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Sun 3-9-47

Thomas G. Young, a Baltimore banker who is president of the institute's board, said that "the Negro question" was settled in the Eighteen Nineties when the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that the institute did not have to take Negroes. Sun 3-9-47

"It always has been that way—for 128 years," said Hans Schuler, director of the institute.

Vet Sues To Withhold Funds From College That Bars Him As Student

St. Louis Argos St. Louis, Mo.
Sat. 3-14-47

BALTIMORE, Md., Mar 10 (NNPA)—Leon A. Norris, 32-year-old veteran, with two years of service in the Army, has brought suit in the United States District Court here to enjoin the Mayor and City Council from transfering any public money derived in part from tax funds to the Maryland Institute.

In his petition he states that he applied for admission to the Institute last year to enroll as an art student but his application was rejected solely because of his race or color. Sat. 3-14-47

He also seeks a declaratory judgment holding that the Institute which is tax-supported, in offering qualified citizens of Baltimore education in fine arts and design, cannot legally discriminate against any qualified person solely on the basis of race or color.

According to the petition, an ordinance passed in 1887 gave the Maryland Institute city money in return for scholarships. Mr. Norris says the appropriation for the current year amounts to $26,000. He adds that as a taxpayer his constitutional rights are violated by the denial to him of admission to the school. He says he is a taxpayer.

U. of M. Rejects Race Applicant

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

COLLEGE PARK, Md.— (ANP) —The University of Maryland, last week, rejected the application of Wilmore B. Leonard, 31-year-old Negro veteran of Salisbury, Md., because classes had been filled by applicants with higher grade qualifications." 9-27-47

U. OF MARYLAND'S "MISTAKE"

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Dr. H. C. (Curley) Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, is wearing a red face these days, and it's not from sunburn. Sat-8-16-47

Somewhere along the line, someone slipped and sent out a card to Wilmore B. Leonard, 31-year-old former Army captain of Salisbury, Md., admitting him to the university's graduate division.

All efforts to date to get Mr. Leonard to relinquish his card, have proved unfruitful. Come September, it is expected that he will present himself at College Park to begin his studies in chemistry. Hence, Dr. Byrd's embarrassment.

A staunch advocate of the segregated pattern in education, Dr Byrd only recently clashed with the Governor's Commission on Higher Education, coming off a rather poor second in efforts to debate the education issue.

This is the same Dr. Byrd, who last winter spread the propaganda that northern colleges were reducing the number of colored applicants admitted, a statement which brought vigorous denials from a number of them, Harvard included.

But regardless of the practice elsewhere, the question of the admission of colored students to the University of Maryland was settled over ten years ago in the Donald Murray versus U. of Maryland case in which the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that Murray, seeking admission to the university's law school, located in Baltimore, must be admitted.

This ruling is applicable to any of the university's divisions and while the number of colored law students has increased now to more than a score, there has never been a colored student at College Park. Admission of such students is not only in keeping with the Murray decision but in keeping with the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

War Veteran Leonard served with the 332nd Fighter Group in Europe. Before that, he attended Hampton Institute. He now has his foot in the door of a tax-supported university which has, for years, evaded its responsibility to a portion of the population.

At College Park, he will find that there are many war veterans whose ideas about democracy are quite different from those of Dr. Byrd. They will rally to him, we are sure, and there are other students who will do likewise. He should feel perfectly at home. Sat-8-16-47

If it were left to the students, the matter of integration in education would never constitute a problem. College administrators, working hand-in-glove with politicians, have done more than any others to create the present problem.

The "mistake" in admitting Mr. Leonard may yet prove to be one of the most important factors in helping to break this unholy alliance.

The Highway

Afro-American

by Charles H. Houston

(Special NAACP Counsel)

It happened last week at College Park, The University of Maryland campus, office of Dr. Charles O. Appleman, dean of the Graduate School. Dean Appleman was telling Wilmore B. Leonard, a World War II veteran, all the reasons, except one, why he could not admit him to the University of Maryland for graduate work in chemistry.

Baltimore Md.

The one reason he avoided because he did not want to expose the university to a law suit was that Leonard's skin was too dark for the lily-white campus of the State University. 9-27-47

Then the Dean tried to get confidential and solicitous about Leonard's peace of mind. He suggested that anyway Lenoard would be happier in a Northern school.

We told Dean Appleman he was behind times and reflecting the views of another day. When Donald Gaines Murray in 1936 attempted to register in the University of Maryland School of Law, the university authorities tried to tell him he would be happier in a Northern school.

He registered at the University of Maryland School of Law after the courts had ordered the University to admit him, attended three years and graduated without a single unpleasant incident.

Last year there were twenty colored students enrolled in the University of Maryland School of Law, and apparently nobody was unhappy.

Throughout the South there are indications that the white students are ready to accept colored students on the campus even if the State university authorities are not.

In Texas one of the officers of the student union publicly stated that a colored student would find many friends on that campus.

In 1939, when Lucile Bluford went on the campus of the University of Missouri to apply for graduate work in journalism, she reported the students paid no more attention to her than if she had been at an all-colored school. We could multiply these examples by many more.

Students Co-operation

Leonard had the same experience at the University of Maryland. Every student he came in contact with was courteous and co-operative. Several times he had to cross lines of students both in corridors and in rooms where the students were registering. Nobody raised an eyebrow over his presence.

We told Dean Appleman about this. His comment was that the students who were in school now had been sent during the war to all parts of the world and were returning with a cosmopolitan point of view, and that it was possible he might be wrong.

It is too bad the university officials were not drafted in the last war and sent to the far corners of the earth. Perhaps they could then see farther than their noses.

Mitigation of Guilt Sought

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Would Give Grant to Interracial Center 10-4-47

declared in Thursday's meeting of the Board of Estimates, "Right now we're pretty indefensible in using taxpayers' money for facilities for white people only." 10-4-47

that a $5,000 appeasement be given the interracial Baltimore Art Center.

The pending litigation, filed in Federal Court on behalf of Leon Norris, seeks to withdraw an annual city appropriation of $26,000 to the institute as long as it refuses to admit colored students.

Request for an annual $5,000 appropriation to the interracial center to be resumed in Federal Court on Dec. 8. 10-4-47

considering this appropriation to the Baltimore Art Center," spoke up Mr. Sobeloff to the other board members, as he explained about the litigation which is scheduled

Would Better City's Case

"Our position in court would be greatly improved if we could show that we are making another appropriation to an art school

INSTITUTE AID FIT

Barred Student Won't Drop Admittance Suit

BALTIMORE

To forestall defeat in the pending suit against the biased Maryland Art Institute, the city solicitor urged Thursday

Thursday, b

torney, wh

Norris; a t

admission to

Admits "Indefensible" Position

Simon Sobeloff, the city solici

which does admit colored students," the city attorney said, continuing. 10-4-47

"I am in serious doubt as to whether the city has a right to make any appropriation to these schools, but maybe the award to the institute can be justified.

"As it now stands, if we support the institute with taxpayers' money, they've got no right to say colored students cannot attend. I suggest we refer Mr. Weisgal's letter to the budget director."

Appeasement Plan Considered

"But the Baltimore Art Center admits both white and colored students. Would an appropriation to it help our case," asked C. Markland Kelly, City Council president? Baltimore Md.

"Well yes; it woul still mean we are trying in good faith to make some provision for colored students. This appropriation may be the legal answer," Mr. Sobeloff replied.

"Would you withdraw your case if the appropriation were made to the Art Center," Mayor D'Alesandro asked Mr. Weisgal?

The latter, however, declined to commit himself upon that question.

To Review Matter Next Week

"Well right now I don't think we're on sound ground," Mr. Sobeloff interposed, as once more he suggested that the matter be referred to the budget director.

The board decided that the request for the appropriation would be considered at Monday's budget session with Herbert Fallin, budget director.

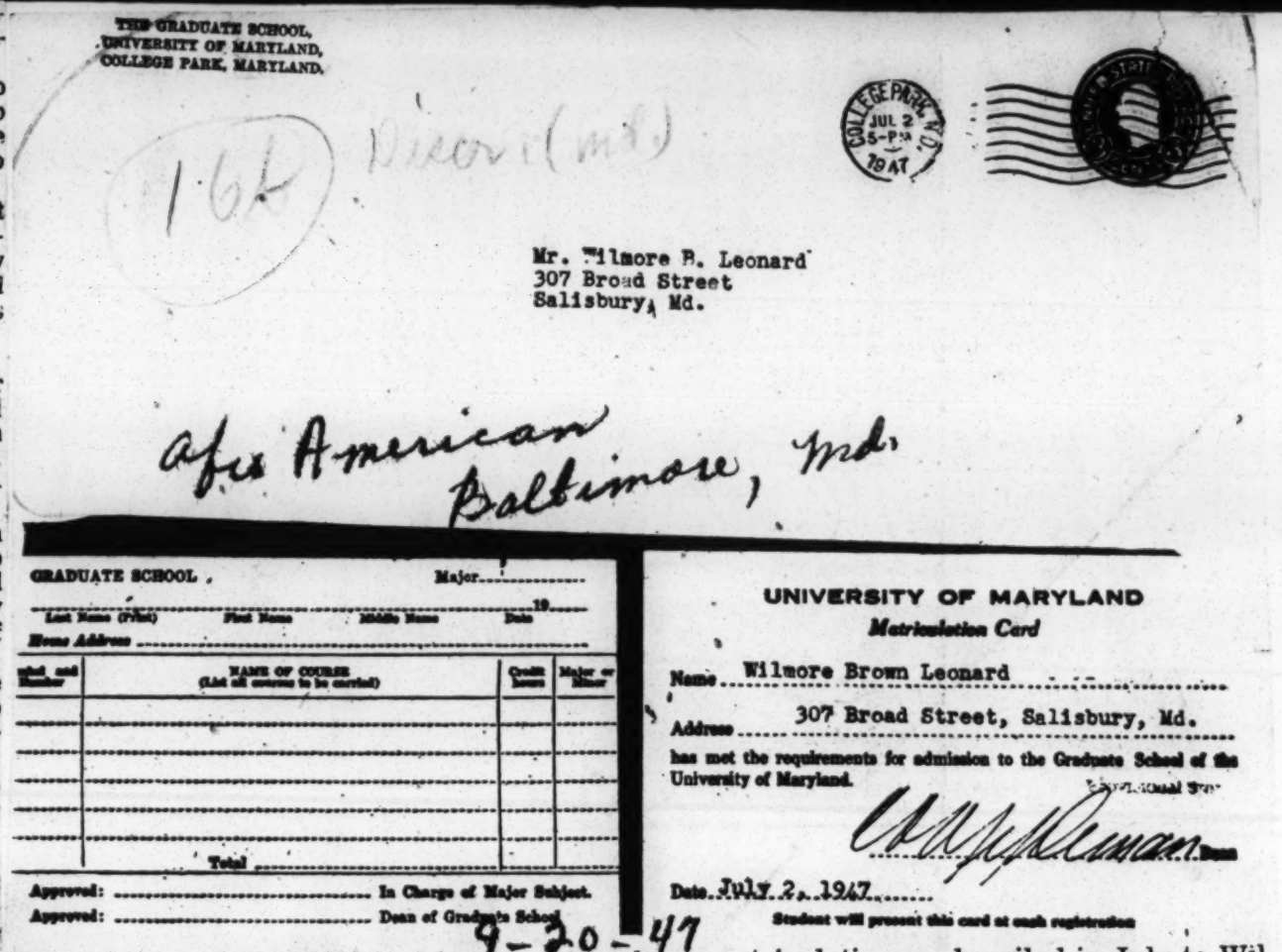
The Baltimore Art Center, under sponsorship of the Baltimore Interracial Fellowship, is located at 21 W. Preston St. Sat.

Facilities Not Equal

Mr. Weisgal pointed out that the facilities of the art center can in no way be compared with those of the institute, but that it is staffed with capable instructors.

The Noris suit is being financed by a portion of a fund given the local NAACP branch by the AFRO-AMERICAN for the purpose of breaking down barriers in Maryland where they affect colored pepole.

Charles Houston and W.A.C. Hughes Jr., NACP attorneys, are acting as consultants in the case, together with Harry O. Levin, attorney. Sat.



THE GRADUATE SCHOOL,
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

1-62 Dixon (md)

COLLEGE PARK MD. JUL 2 5-PM 1947

Mr. Wilmore B. Leonard
307 Broad Street
Salisbury, Md.

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

GRADUATE SCHOOL Major

Last Name (First) First Name Middle Name Date

Home Address

Dept. and Number	NAME OF COURSE (List all courses to be elected)	Credit Hours	Major or Minor
	Total		

Approved: In Charge of Major Subject.
Approved: Dean of Graduate School

9-20-47

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
Matriculation Card

Name Wilmore Brown Leonard

Address 307 Broad Street, Salisbury, Md.

has met the requirements for admission to the Graduate School of the University of Maryland.

Dean

Date July 2, 1947

Student will present this card at each registration

THIS WAS A "MISTAKE"—Photos of envelope, matriculation card mailed in July to Wilmore Leonard, former Army captain of Salisbury, Md., by the University of Maryland, which said he met all requirements for graduate study in chemistry. When it was discovered that Mr. Leonard was colored, university officials sought to retrieve admission card which they said was sent by mistake. Mr Leonard, however, presented himself for admission when registration began on Monday.

Missouri U.: A Jimcrow Luxury

16b Discrimination (Mo) The Call

By JON MOON

(MISSOURI-BORN STUDENT AT UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI)

Editor's Note: Tower Time, the student publication at the University of Missouri, has been suspended as a campus activity because the editor refused to delete an article advocating the admittance of Negroes to the university. Pressure also was put upon a local Columbia printer forcing him to refuse to print the publication. Kansas City, Mo.

THE CALL publishes below the controversial article which would have appeared in the winter edition of Tower Time. Jack Schwartz, editor of Tower Time, unable to get a printer to publish the magazine, has had copies of the article mimeographed to distribute around the campus and throughout the state.

Jon Moon, author of the article, was born in Malden, Mo. He served in the army for 35 months as a private, and now lives at Dairylawn with his wife and two children. He is a member of the N.A.A.C.P. and of the Columbia Voters' League.

Fri. 3-28-47

WITHIN your generation, Negro students will be enrolled at the University of Missouri. They will not hide or isolate themselves. They will demand equality in social affairs and will win it in scholarship and athletics. They will, perhaps, be over-aggressive and often insufferable in their new found freedom. But when they believe and feel that their freedom is permanent, they will settle down to the normal routine of school life.

You say, "Hogwash! Do you think that the champions of white supremacy in our state legislature will permit such a thing to be? How are you going to get them to change their minds? What arguments will make them amenable to the situation described? How can you expect them to permit the uprooting of the very mores which have fostered the feelings that have produced their belief in white supremacy?

It does look quite hopeless. Prejudices are usually set and baked in the crucible of adolescence. Many will probably die before they lose their belief in white supremacy. Even were they to change their minds, it is hard to believe that they would dare to make public commitments in favor of interracial education. It would mean political death, for their present beliefs are often but a reflection of the attitudes of groups of people within their constituencies.

Moral Issue Ineffective

It does no good to point out to an advocate of white supremacy that the Negro problem is the moral responsibility of the white race. The Klansman will say, "Responsibility?—just give us the responsibility; we'll settle the Negro problem!" We have seen the result of this attitude in the blinding of Isaac Woodard, the murder of two Negro couples in Monroe, Ga., and the alleged railroading of Floyd Cochran for the rape of a Columbia girl. Fri. 3-28-47

It doesn't help to indicate the legality of the Negro's claim to equal justice, opportunity and education. The Cracker will triumphantly point out that the signers of the Constitution were slave owners themselves and since they didn't apply these principles of the Constitution to their slaves, why should those principles now apply to the Negro? He will regard the 14th Amendment as but another device of the carpet baggers to use the Negro to enslave the whites. Today the wool-hat boys of Georgia are aiding Herman Talmadge in his attempt to make the Democratic primary a white man's club, thereby depriving the Negroes of another portion of their suffrage. Fri. 3-28-47

Has Stock Argument

To any argument, however logical and well documented it may be, the advocate of white supremacy will always fall back on, "You wouldn't want your sister to marry a Negro, would you? You can't conduct an argument of reason with such a person. When the weapons of reason become impossible to defy, he falls back on emotional arguments. You can't expect to combat emotion with logic; it just won't work.

You can fight an emotional argument only with other emotions. The emotion of fear is the basic foundation for the feelings of the white supremist; fear of the Negro's capacity for hard work, fear of the Negro's revenge, and fear of the Negro's supposedly superior sexual powers are basic. These are very powerful fears, requiring especially strong emotions to overcome them. But there is one emotion that is strong enough to overcome these fears, and that emotion is GREED.

The state constitution provides that there shall be separate and equal facilities for Negroes and whites. The provision for equal facilities is the Achilles' heel of the advocates of white supremacy. Each year new groups are showing greater interest in our educational system. These groups are usually liberal, progressive groups who feel that neither the letter nor the spirit of that provision for equal educational facilities is being fulfilled. The newspapers are examining our school system with ever increasing interest. Each succeeding year finds more and more demand that equal facilities be provided for Negro schools.

Only the Beginning

Alert groups are backing up the demands of Negro students who are deprived of facilities offered at the University of Missouri. Within the past six years it has been necessary for the state legislature to authorize Lincoln university to establish a school of law and a college of journalism. But that is only the beginning. Other students will desire to enter medicine. Fri. 3-28-47

Lincoln university has no school of medicine. The University of Missouri has a two-year course in medicine. The student will sue for entry into the University of Missouri because Lincoln university has no such school; there will be a long, hard battle, resolved only when the state legislature authorizes Lincoln university to establish a school of medicine. The same procedure will be repeated until Lincoln university has facilities to teach nursing, social studies, engineering and other work which is not now taught at Lincoln, but which is taught at the Jim Crow University of Missouri.

All this will cost money. Lots of money. **The St. Louis Post-Dispatch** contends that the library for the school of law cost $50,000. The cost of medical and engineering facilities will be even higher. **The Post-Dispatch** has also stated the per capital cost for white students was $229 and that the cost for Negro students was $697. These figures will undoubtedly be questioned by those who delight in the intricacies of accounting, but they will hardly dare deny that it costs twice as much to give the Negro student the meager education that Lincoln offers as it does to give the student at the University of Missouri his education.

gro in Missouri" one notes that for the academic years 1937 to 1944, the state legislature appropriated $3,090,000 for Lincoln university and $15,830,836 for the University of Missouri. And, although the annual appropriation for the University of Missouri was approximately the same for each year, the appropriations for Lincoln university increased as much Fri. 3-28-47

Increases 62 Per Cent

From Robert Irving Brigham's thesis, "The Education of the Ne as 62 per cent in that same period of time.

The increase in cost for Lincoln university was occasioned by the addition of improvements to provide equal facilities. In the school year 1939 to 1940, including summer school, extension courses and all other classifications, Lincoln university had 1,228 students at an average cost of $697. The University of Missouri had 17,010 students at an average cost of $229.

It seems rather obvious that at Lincoln the state legislature is paying more per student, but in return the state receives less return because of the inferior facilities and standards at Lincoln. The student entering Lincoln university is usually handicapped because the grade schools and high schools for Negroes throughout the state are inferior to those for whites.

Student and instructor must both work much harder to attain an acceptable standard of performance. They must work so much harder that Dr. Blue, chairman of the English department at Lincoln university, found it advisable to drop the debate squad in order to have time to give students training in the very fundamentals of English—training that these students' high schools should have given them.

Equal Facilities Impossible

But is it possible to give the Negro students equal facilities with such appropriations? The Lincoln library is about the size of the Periodical Reading Room in the University of Missouri's main library. Lincoln has an auditorium, not quite as large as the one in the education building. The gymnasium, classrooms and the administration offices are in the one large building. Fri. 3-28-47

The equipment of the University of Missouri's school of journalism is well known. At Lincoln there is a large news room, but there is no daily paper, no teletype service, and no practical experience in ad selling or layout.

The University of Missouri has an extensive college of engineering, offering degrees in five different engineering fields, and at Rolla the School of Mines offers degrees in two other fields that are not available at M.U. Lincoln university offers students a course in brick laying and masonry.

Lincoln university is obviously but a meager attempt on the part of the state legislature to satisfy the requirements for equal facilities. But the facilities are not equal, and the expense of making those facilities equal is quite high. Segregated education in the state legislature is a luxury. Fri. 3-28-47

Can't Afford Luxury

The people of the state of Missouri cannot afford the luxury of a Jim Crow university. When the people of Missouri and the state legislators realize that it is uneconomical to maintain two state universities, when they realize that if Negroes were permitted to enter the University of Missouri, tax rates would go down, more money would be available for roads and bridges and other pork-barrel matters; at that time will Negro students enter the University of Missouri. And that time is rapidly approaching.

Because that day is approaching, searching questions arise. Are the students at the University of Missouri and Lincoln university prepared? Will the local community cooperate? Will the University of Missouri's sacred-rabbit administration provide the necessary leadership in adjustment? The answer to most of these questions is obviously NO.

To prepare the students at the two universities there must be inter-school relations. Debate squads should exchange visits. Glee clubs, bands and orchestras should present programs at each school. Athletic teams should exchange games. Art exhibits, dramatic groups and literary efforts should be exchanged. The two student bodies should exchange student groups in all types of extra curricular affairs.

Should Begin Early

Preparation of future students for a non-Jim Crow university should be accomplished by extending the same type of cooperation to grade and high schools at the community level. Local libraries should present exhibits of the works of outstanding Negro contributors to the mainstream of American progress. Schools should actively promote a spirit of tolerance and provide the information which can do so much to eliminate prejudice . . TRUTH. Parents and children should illustrate their acts, the principles that they teach. Fri. 3-28-47

The university must provide in their selection of members, and leadership by being absolutely impartial to all students. Negroes must be allowed in the cafeteria,

fort, one of the executors of the estate. Sat. 11-15-47

The university admits no colored students except to its medical school. Vice Chancellor Charles Belknap said that officials had differed with the executors, whose interpretation of terms of the gift "involved the possibility of shaping the admission policy of the school of

Mo. U. Keeps Racial Ban in Law School; Rejects Gift

ST. LOUIS (NNPA)—Washington University, which had accepted a $15,000 scholarship for law students from the estate of Mrs. Flora S. Frank, despite a provision that awards made without racial discrimination be made for the fund to Jesse A. Wol-

any social group because of race, color or creed.

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

NAOMI CHARNER (right) turned in her pin to members of Phi Omega Chi sorority at Upsala college and resigned recently because the group refused to accept Bernice Petty (left) as a member. Miss Charner, who was vice president of the sorority and valedictorian of the senior class, declared in resigning that "I can't belong to a group that votes five to four against someone we all like, just because they're scared." Miss Charner's action has split campus sentiment and there is a possibility that the constitution of the sorority will be revised to make the membership of Negroes possible. Sat. 3-22-47

College Sorority Bars Negro:

16b Defender (N.Y.) Chicago, Ill.

Vice President Quits In Protest

Defender

By LILLIAN SCOTT
(Defender New York Bureau)

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Naomi Sylvia Charner, vice-president of Phi Omega Chi sorority at Upsala College here, resigned last week after the sorority refused membership to Bernice Petty, a Negro student. Sat. 3-22-47

Twenty-one year old Naomi who is the valedictorian of the senior class, said, "They did it because they were afraid. I can't belong to a group that votes five to four against someone we all like, just because they're scared."

The Chicago Defender could not reach Upsala College President Loftus for an official reaction; and Dean of Women Alenius refused to comment. The dean told The Defender, however, that Phi Omega Chi was a purely local group and that Upsala had no national sororities on its campus. She also said she knew nothing of the background of the affair.

Nineteen year old Bernice did not wish Naomi to resign on her account. She said, "Being on the fringes, you can get awfully lonely. You feel so left out." She said in a statement to the press that she did not blame the girls since they had been taught prejudice from their childhood.

President Cries

Sorority President Marjorie Cohen cried, Naomi said, when she received the following letter from the resigning vice president:

"I became a member of the Phi Omega Chi sorority because it was a non-sectarian and liberal college group . . . It was not long before I realized . . . that the sorority did not have any intentions of liberalizing its policy so that all students of our school would be eligible for membership.

Sat. 3-22-47

"I was forced to make a decision—it was a choice between my remaining in the sorority or giving up my idea of the brotherhood of man. I have come to my decision slowly and with deliberation, and it has been a painful experience. I have decided to sacrifice my membership, my vice presidency, and the opportunity to continue to share the warm relationship I have had."

Naomi told the New York Post that Marjorie said maybe she should resign, too.

Bernice is the youngest of four children and the only one to able to attend college. Her father is a hospitalized World War I veteran.

Naomi lives with her mother. Her father, a synagogue sexton, died last year.

16b 1947 Discrimination (New York)

City Inquiry Finds N. Y. Med Schools Still Practice Bias

PM New York, N.Y.

Although the situation has improved slightly since last year, the city's medical schools still violate the State's Civil Rights Act by practicing racial and religious discrimination in accepting students, a special City Council investigating committee reported yesterday.

The committee, headed by Councilman Walter R. Hart, Brooklyn Democrat, recommended: wed 12-17-47

¶ That a State university with medical and dental schools be established. wed. 12-17-47

¶ That Governor Dewey ask the Legislature to create a commission with powers to investigate and correct any and all discriminatory practices.

The 25-page supplementary report, which follows an interim report made a year ago, says that although city college graduates have considerable difficulty in getting into the five private medical schools in New York City they have practically no chance at all of being accepted by any one of the 29 state-supported medical schools in other states.

The five New York City schools involved are Cornell Medical School, Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Long Island College of Medicine, the NYU College of Medicine, and the New York Homeopathic Medical College.

The report shows that, from 1935 through 1947, Cornell Medical School, with a 12-year total of 990 students, accepted only 17 city college graduates; Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, with an aggregate of 1470 students in that period, accepted only 34 city college graduates; the Long Island College of Medicine, with a total of 1419 students, accepted 102 from city colleges; 150 of NYU's 1873 students were from city colleges; and of Homeopathic's 1271 students 87 were accepted from city colleges.

To show progress made since 1935 the committee gave this table of percentages of admissions of city college graduates:

	1936	1946	1947
Cornell Medical..	1.8	2.4	5.9
Columbia Medical	1.8	6.1	8.5
L. I. College.....	5.2	12.6	13.6
N.Y.U. College...	10.8	11.5	8.7
Homeopathic ...	6.7	10.1	12.4

"The discriminatory tactics employed by the private, tax-exempt, educational institutions in this state," the report said, make "all the more shameful" the state's own failure to establish a non-discriminatory state university. It recites that 42 other states maintain state universities and that 29 of these have medical schools.

Besides racial and religious discrimination, the report said, the tax-supported schools here are also practicing geographic discrimination at the expense of native New Yorkers, who have to go to out-of-state medical schools at considerably higher cost. Further, some schools are not approved by the American Medical Assn., and their graduates consequently cannot practice in New York State. Many schools either accept no non-residents at all, or else a very small number. wed.12-17-47

Nevertheless, the report said, the five colleges here have rejected New York applicants of high scholarship and accepted instead applicants from other states with inferior scholastic records. It gave these figures on non-resident admissions last September:

Cornell Medical, 52.4 per cent; Columbia, 45.3; L. I. College, 26.4; NYU College, 24.9, and Homeopathic, 32.8.

Hart said his committee would continue to investigate and would make a final report to the City Council next year.

FORMER COLUMBIA PREXY "EXPLAINS" REJECTIONS

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 16b (n.f.)

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Replying vigorously to charges of discrimination on the campus of Columbia university, President-emeritus Nicholas Murray Butler told 150 alumni of the university at their 38th annual holiday luncheon last week that the "whole idea" of discrimination at Columbia is "contradicted by the facts," and branded the accusations as "grotesque." Tues. 1-7-47

Target of Dr. Murray's attack was a recent report by the American Jewish Congress and a special committee of the city council which alleged that the college of physicians and surgeons of the institution was one of the four medical schools in which it found discriminatory practices.

LIMITED SPACE CLAIMED

Dr. Butler stated that limited space and facilities, rather than race, color or creed, were responsible for the rejection of applicants. He pointed out that the charter of the college, granted in 1754, specifically forbids discrimination and declared that this policy has never been departed from, and that representatives of the various faiths in Manhattan, including Jews and Catholics, had served on the college's board of trustees.

He pointed out further that the present enrollment of 28,000 students includes 1,200 from 80 different countries and dependencies, and that student advisers of the various faiths are now working "in complete harmony with a common aim and there isn't the slightest degree of discrimination." Such figures, he said, "embodies the opposite" of discrimination.

The 84-year-old educator told his listeners that the university is building three new hospitals for cancer and tropical and contagious diseases in the next two years "to increase our capacity to train students." 1-7-47

Wise: Photos Aid College Bias

PM Tuesday, N.Y. Tue. 1-21-47

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, charged yesterday that 18 colleges in New York State request photographs of applicants for admission in order to facilitate discrimination against Negroes, Jews and other minority groups.

In a letter to Chancellor S P. Capen, president of the Assn. of Colleges and Universities of New York State, Dr. Wise suggested that member colleges of the association stop requesting photographs from prospective students.

The 18 colleges that request photographs from applicants, according to an AJC survey, are: Adelphi, Alfred, Barnard, Brooklyn Polytechnic, Clarkson, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell, Hamilton, N. Y. U., Rensselaer, Rochester, Russell Sage, Skidmore, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, and Union. 4-11-47

ANTI-BIAS BILL HIT BY CATHOLIC GROUP

The Times 16b (n.f.)

State Welfare Committee Says Austin-Mahoney Measure Sets Up 'Un-American Method'

New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Feb. 26—In a letter sent yesterday to Republican and Democratic legislative leaders, the New York State Catholic Welfare Committee asked for the defeat of the pending Austin-Mahoney bill designed to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in institutions of higher learning.

The measure "is un-American in the method it proposes," the letter asserted, and contains "passages and provisions that infringe on the fundamental rights of parents and which are impossible of just enforcement."

Those signing the request were the most Rev. William A. Scully. Coadjutor Bishop of Albany; James F. Twohy of the Brooklyn diocese: The Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, Bishop of Buffalo and former president of Notre Dame; The Most. Rev. J. Francis A. McIntyre, Co-adjutor Archbishop of New York; William J. Herron of the Odgensburg diocese: The Rev. Arthur C. Ratigan of the Rochester diocese, and the Right Rev. Msgr. David C. Gildea of the Syracuse diocese. Thur. 2-22-47

Will Maslow, representing the American Jewish Congress, which favors the bill, said today that his group was willing to consent to any amendments desired by the Catholic committee. But this committee in a statement explaining its position, said:

"We are opposed to the Austin-Mahoney bill, and we are opposed to any modification of the same.

"The purposes of the Austin-Mahoney bill seriously affect the freedom of all educational institutions in this State, which, over the years, have given generously toward the support of education, and their support is in no manner measured by the amount of the tax eexmption that is given to them under our tax laws.

"At the present time the State commission on the need for a State university is making "studies of barriers to college attendance" (preliminary report, P. 16), arising out of discrimination against minority groups. This study should be before the Legislature in its completed form before any legislation is considered on this important subject." Thur. 2-22-47

The letter opposing the Austin-Mahoney bill also declared that "unjust discrimination always has been and is condemned as contrary to the principles and doctrines of the Catholic Church."

By Peter V. Cacchione

COUNCIL REPORT BARES COLLEGE BIAS

Dr Walker 16b (n.f.)
New York, N.Y.

I WISH to apologize for having delayed the concluding article on the series relating to discrimination in the admittance of students to the private schools and colleges of New York City.

Since the last article appeared the city Councilmanic committee investigating these charges has completed its work and published its report. The report is an excellent job and confirms all the rumors and suspicions regarding the discriminatory practices of these schools.

It happened at City Hall

Councilman Hart, chairman of the committee, had obtained a copy of a letter which he submitted as evidence and it was entered into the proceedings of the investigation. The letter was signed by William S. Ladd, M.D., former Dean of the Cornell Medical College. The letter is dated April 25, 1940. I am citing this letter as an example of some of the sordid details that the committee uncovered. The letter reads as follows:

April 25, 1940.

Dated 1-2 3-47

New York City

Dear Mr. .....,

Thank you for your letter of April 24 concerning ..... who wishes to get into medical school.

We are very glad to have you call our attention to this man and have looked him up. He applied to Cornell, among other medical schools, last fall. His application and credentials came before our Admissions Committee on Feb. 21 and he was rejected on a comparative basis.

Cornell Medical College admits a class of 80 each fall. It picks these 80 men from about 1200 applicants of whom 700 or more are Jews. We limit the number of Jews admitted to each class to roughly the proportion of Jews in the population in this State, which is a higher proportion than in any other part of the country. That means that we take in from 10-15 percent Jews. The same qualifications hold in picking Jewish students as in picking Gentile students; that is they are judged not only on a basis of scholarship, but on character, personality, leadership, etc.

Mr. ..... had a number of good qualities, but in the opinion of the Admissions Committee there were a number of Jewish applicants who applied to the Medical School who surpassed him in desirability.

Yours truly,
W. S. Ladd.

The committee upon conclusion of its investigation made the following recommendations:

1.—That a bill embodying the principles of the Austin-Mahoney Bill, the Friedman Bill, and the Rosenblatt-Murphy Bill be enacted into law by the Legislature at its next session.

2.—That the City Council forward a copy of this report to the Governor of the State and the Majority and Minority leaders of the Legislature;

3.—That the Council hereby respectfully urges the Governor to include in his message to the Legislature a request that such legislation be enacted so that we may reach the "goal where no young man or woman shall be denied a higher education because of his race, religion or color";

4.—That the Governor include in his message a request to the legislature that a bill be enacted into law providing for the creation and maintenance of a State University, which shall include medical and dental schools;

5.—That the Board of Estimate of the City of New York be requested to embody in all future contracts with all schools which use the facilities of the City hospitals for the instruction of their students a provision providing for the cancellation thereof upon proof that such institution is guilty of discrimination in the acceptance or rejection of students;

6.—That a Local Law be passed providing for the appointment by the Mayor of a Commission consisting of the Commissioner of Hospitals and the presidents of the various city colleges, empowering it, on its own motion or on motion of any person aggrieved, to inquire into conditions involving or charges of discrimination against applicants for admission to colleges or institutions of higher learning which use the facilities of the hospitals of the City of New York and that the said Commission be empowered to subpoena witnesses, examine rec-

that a special faculty board Army Hall resident council, which meet Friday to investigate called for the dismissal of William es of racial segregation in C. Davis, director of Army Hall, ollege's Army Hall dormitory for his "policy of segregation of Hall is the former Hebrew Negro residents."

Dr. Wright acted on the request an Asylum at 138th Street of the City College student counAmsterdam Avenue, now used cil, which heard the resident udents of City College, New group's accusations at a meeting University, Fordham and Co- last Friday. The council resolution declared that the investigation should be conducted by a official power to implement its decision if the al-

charges were made by the

SEGREGATION CHARGE

New York, N.Y. 1-23-47

by student York University, lumbia.

Dr. Harry N. Wright, president of City College, announced yester-

COLLEGE WILL STUDY

Orphan A and Amste

We can agree with all of these recommendations with the exception of No. 6 upon which I have reservations. The rest is up to the people, their

legations were found valid."

Mr. Davis declared that "a policy of segregation" did not exist. He said many Negroes requested rooms together because they felt "they had more in common with each other socially."

Mr. Davis was involved in a dispute last month with the United Public Workers, CIO, over the ouster of two Negro workers at Army Hall for alleged inefficiency. One of the men, Richard McMyers, was reinstated by a college board that heard the case.

Leonard Schwartz, chairman of the resident council, said protests against Mr. Davis' alleged discriminatory policies had been sent to the Board of Higher Education and the Mayor's Committee on Unity, in addition to City College officials.

Mr. Schwart said two Army Hall residents had presented written testimony that their room assignments were changed by Mr. Davis when it was learned they were Negroes. He added that the two men, Peter O. Kincaid of Columbia and Evans Gordon of City College, said they made their initial requests for rooms by mail. Of the 600 students housed in Army Hall, seventeen are Negroes.

Segregation Charges Probed at City College

NEW YORK, (NNPA) — City College's six-man faculty committee, appointed by Dr. Harry N. Wright, president, to investigate charges of "racial segregation policies" directed at William C Davis, Army Hall dormitory director, heard testimony last Thursday of three residents of Army Hall.

Army Hall residents council representing students from Fordham, Columbia, New York University and City College, called for the removal of Davis after two residents complained of being assigned to "all colored quarters." Mr. Davis said they were placed there because they had requested it on the basis of "common social interests."

2 N.Y. Medical Schools Improve Admission Plan

City Council Probe Group Says Bigotry Still Exists; Renews State School Plea

NEW YORK — Improvement in the admission practices of medical schools in the city since the investigation started was reported last week by the city council's special committee appointed in 1946 to probe racial and religious discrimination in educational institutions.

The committee renewed a recommedation made in its interim report last December, that the State of New York establish a State university including medical and dental schools.

The group also recommended in a supplementary report, creation of a State Commission to investigate any discriminatory practices in college and university admissions and correct them, and that the Legislature enact laws providing for the State University and the commission.

Condition Called Shameful

The committee said while admission of students from various city colleges to medical schools at Cornell and Columbia had improved, its studies "undisputably establish that such schools continue to accept or reject students on a basis other than ability." It opined that:

"The continued failure of the State to provide for a State University, including medical and dental colleges, is unjust to residents of this State, within whose borders reside more than 10% of the population of the United States.

"This failure is all the more shameful because of the discriminatory tactics employed by the private, tax-exempt educational institutions in this State."

Jimcrow in City College Charged by Student Vets

By John Hudson Jones

Officials of City College have Jimcrowed Army Hall, student veterans' dormitory at 1560 Amsterdam Ave., and William H. Davis, director, made the policy. This was admitted by Dean John J. Theobald, who attempted to muzzle student groups protesting the un-American practice.

One of the groups, the Army Hall Residents Council, had on Oct. 28 declared the conference was illegal and demanded that it dissolve.

At this meeting Theobald admitted housing segregation existed.

This reporter learned yesterday that out of 600 students, 17 are Negroes and 14 live together. One of the Negroes told me, "Sure there's Jimcrow here." He asked to remain un-named as "they have a way of getting you. I won't make a newspaper statement, but I'll sure talk to the authorities about this place."

It was also disclosed that Harry N. Wright, president of the college, has ordered a closed hearing on Nov. 13 of the charges before six faculty members. Six student observers will be permitted, but they must sign pledges that information of the proceedings will not be divulged until Wright issues a final report.

Yesterday students recalled that a similar hearing whitewashed anti-Semitism charges brought two years ago by four faculty members against Prof. Knickerbocker, head of the Romance Languages Department.

Sitting at the coming hearings will be Prof. Joseph Wisan, history department; Dean Thomas L. Norton; Prof. Nat Holman, basketball coach; Prof. Gardner Murphy, psychology department; Prof. Simon Conkin, physics department, and Dr. Kenneth Clark, evening session psychology department.

Student spokesmen point out that Davis has a long record of anti-unionism, and abuse of employes, particularly Negroes. Last summer he fired two Negro cleaners, members of Local 111, United Public Workers, for alleged inefficiency. A faculty committee subsequently found the charges groundless, and reinstated one of the employes.

Campus, the school paper has asked the intervention of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, and Commissioner of Investigations John M. Murtagh, to "take up the Army Hall problem immediately." The paper also cited 15 alleged violations of the City Health Code in the cafeteria directed by Davis.

Army Hall, a former orphans' asylum and Army barracks, was purchased by the City and is under the jurisdiction of City College.

The first formal segregation charges were made in the affidavit of Peter O. Kincaide, a Negro graduate student now of 4331-A Ashland Ave., St. Louis. Kincaide, a summer student, charged on Aug. 16 that on June 27, Oscar A. Dryer, assistant bursar in charge of Army Hall, wrote to St. Louis and assigned him room 232F. When he reported and Dryer discovered him to be a Negro, he was changed to 414 with another Negro. Kincaide demanded to know the reason, and Dryer told him he would be "better off with a member of your own group."

16b 1947

Discrimination (Oklahoma)

Hiding Behind His Woman's Skirt

16b Discrim (Okla)

We hope all of our readers will turn to the front page of this issue and read the radio address of Quinton Peters, editor of the Oklahoma Daily, delivered over WKY last Saturday afternoon. It is the most stimulating and inspiring public utterance we have heard from a white person in Oklahoma, on the question of education for Negroes.

The address of Editor Peters in a large measure reflects the sentiment existing among the student body as is reflected in an almost full page of comment, also published in this issue, falling from the lips of white students enrolled at the University of Oklahoma.

Sat. 11-29-47

The Black Dispatch discovered many years ago that at the core the majority of white people believed in justice for Negroes, but most white people have been timid about speaking out. They fear economic and social reprisals, but in this year of our Lord 1947, the latent morality and decency of white people has gone into action, has emerged from its passive state and become militantly vocal. These are the rich dividends minority groups are reaping from the fine spirit of liberalism and brotherhood sweeping the world.

Someone might object to that phase of Mr. Peter's discussion dealing with social equality and his assertion; "I never expect to have a Negro for a roommate in my life. I have never gone out with a Negro girl and don't intend to." Off hand one would assume that this has nothing to do with the discussion of Negro education, and to the idea an notion of the Black Dispatch, it has no rightful place in such presentation, for Negroes who seek graduate training in Oklahoma have something else more important in mind than social intermingling. The Negro who seeks education in law and medicine at Norman is in the same position of the blacks who move into a white neighborhood. Such blacks are trying to get in close promimity to a street light, pavement, gas mains and telephone poles. It just so happens that incidentally white folk live in such neighborhods.

Black Dispatch

But Mr. Peters has to face vile propaganda on the Norman campus seeking to impute improper motives and objectives to those who are proponents of equal public rights for all citizens. Such white people are called "nigger-lovers." (Mr. Peters was kind enough to say Negro-lovers), which among many on the University campus is considered according to Mr. Peters as a "sociological disgrace." Such hypocritical whites who object to Negroes attending school with whites always end their discussions with "Would you want your daughter to marry a Negro?"

Despite this sort of hysterical bombast and nonsense Mr. Peters has the courage to stand for equal educational facilities for all citizens, and makes the prediction that the end sought is "merely a matter of timing" and he continues "It'll come, you may be sure, just as their emancipation came after so many years."

We want to help Mr. Peters attack this vicious argument "Do you want your daughter to marry a Negro?" that is extant today on the campus at the University of Oklahoma, for we feel when the underlying motive of such argument and position is exposed every white woman on the campus will feel insult. When this question arises another one follows, for certainly no black man in America could marry a white woman unless white women desired such relationship.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

By asking such a question the interrogator in one fell breath pays a compliment to Negro males and heaps calumny upon white females. Mr. Peters says on the university campus it is a sociological disgrace for a white girl to even think in terms of intermingling with Negroes, and yet to follow this stupid line of reasoning, the implication is that close proximity of Negroes on the University campus would cause white girls to turn away from their ethnic males and become engulfed by sexual lures within the Negro group. One could not conceive of sex attraction more compelling than this.

Dispatch

So then the question arises "Is the white man afraid of the white woman?" It is assumed that if left free to act on her own motion the white woman would abandon the white male for the black. There is no other conclusion one can reach when he discovers anti-marriage laws which say the two races cannot marry, for no white man can marry a Negro woman unless that black woman desires such martial relationship, and likewise no black man can marry a white woman unless there is mutual agreement. You see when one opens up this subject and looks at the guts of things, it exposes the white man casting improper aspersions upon his own women, and every white woman student on the campus at Norman should feel the sting of this insult.

We know that this subject has no proper place in a discussion of Miss Sipuel's right to enroll in the law classes at Norman, but a man ploughing a piece of ground would act sensibly in stopping to kill a snake, and that is what we are doing just at this time. We are endeavoring to make it easier for Mr. Peters and those liberal students on the campus at Norman to discuss the valid issues that stem from this discussion. We are endeavoring to stamp the head of this viper that spews out poisonous venom and halts the proper ploughing of sociological earth down Norman way.

Now having said that let's go a little farther in this discussion about inter-marriage. The white man is not attempting to protect white women, when he rants about anti-marriage laws. He's attempting to protect himself. Since the days when whites first began contacting dark people, white men have been consorting with black women, but white men have sought to dodge social responsibilities fixed by organized society developing from sex relationships when enamoured with relationships with black women. White men have not been willing to give Negro women their names and they have been reluctant to give progeny by Negro women their name. Anti-marriage laws permit white men to bastardize black America without assuming proper social responsibility for their brutal lust.

Sat. 11-29-47

We heard years ago about a crazy man who when he heard someone talking about "today" started talking about "tomorrow." This argument about marriage and education is just about as germain and relevant as the random, rangy perspective of the unbalanced fellow who could never hold his mind to a specific subject. What in God's name has education to do with marriage, except that it would improve the martial relationship. Surely no one assumes that education creates an atmosphere of force, where in an environment of compulsion and violence women would have no control what-so-ever over their desires or wishes. That's the only way one may rationalize upon the assinine discussion on the Norman campus that the presence of a black man in a day-light class room, will prevent free, sane, virtuous white girls from living orderly existence. There is nothing more cowardly and vile on earth than the male creature who hides behind his woman's skirt. This is what is going on down Norman way.

The Ada Lois Sipuel Case

Black Dispatch

Negroes in Oklahoma interested in the Ada Lois Sipuel case should not become unduly alarmed by the action of the supreme court last Tuesday in denying the writ of mandamus sought by the young lady to compel authorities at the University of Oklahoma to admit her to the law classes. The decision rendered was expected and is in line with previous action of state courts, when held to accountability for inferior separate schools in southern states.

The Oklahoma court places greater emphasis upon separation than it does upon equality. This is shown in the law itself, which provides penalities for integration, but is silent regarding the imposition of punishment where it is shown the state has not performed its legal duty.

In his opinion Tuesday, Justice Welch goes to great length to point out the crime committed by individuals if they violate the "separate" provisions of the school law, but in the same breath he places the burden upon Negroes to "gestapo" the state to determine whether the state has complied with the state constitution, along with compliance with the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the federal charter. Oklahoma City, Okla.

The state is alert and has its eyes open to "policy, custom and usage" in the matter of segregation, but the state is blind, dumb and conscienceless when it comes to the matter of equity and impartiality. It is only when some one defenseless Negro complains to the Board of Regents for Higher Education that the Negro school structure is inferior that the state knows Negroes are not getting the same type of education in Oklahoma as whites. That is the substance one gets from the Welch opinion concurred in by a majority of the supreme court Tuesday. Sat. 5-10-47

This thesis of Justice Welch that state government does not know of the ambitions, desires and longings of Negroes unless the same is called directly and specifically to attention, takes a vicious tangent when left in the hands of individuals instead of state government. This writer has ridden almost a thousand miles through Northern Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi where apparently no one operating filling stations has assumed that Negroes desire to deficate, or eat. The thesis operates to imply that black citizens have no call of nature, and to apply it to Judge Welch's understanding, have no calls to culture. Such instances are mere coincidences in the lives of 200,000 Negroes of Oklahoma.

What citizen is it in Oklahoma, on the outside of an insane asylum, believing that the co-ordinating board, the governor, legislature and every other public official does not know, and has not known across a period of years, that Oklahoma does not provide law classes for Negroes? We establish a law class at Norman, spend thousands of dollars on its maintenance, and yet no state official feels mandatory responsibility for placing such a school at Langston. The law fixes no penalty for such delinquency upon the state and the burden rests upon the eagle eye of Negroes to discover this neglect. The Black Dispatch does not believe this sort of reasoning will pass the righteous scrutiny of the United States Supreme Court.

The 14th amendment to the federal constitution, in connection with the question at issue in the Sipuel case, reads as follows:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

The 14th amendment unquestionably places the burden upon the state (not citizens) to determine legal equality. The Welch decision imposes the thought that the state is incompetent to know whether it is practicing discrimination unless someone complains The competency of a doctor would certainly be in question where he not conscious of the pregnancy of a woman nine months with child, until the woman told him of her condition. And likewise, discourse to reason seems to have taken flight when after a quarter of a century operating a law class at Norman, the state would complain that it did not know school authorities have been performing a graduate school abortion at Langston.

And that is not all of the lack of vision exposed. According to the court's decision the state does not know, and will not know, until advised by some Negro, that while providing classes in medicine, engineering, petroleum, social service, library science and a score of other graduate fields at Norman for whites, the co-ordinating board does not know it is not providing these educational facilities for blacks. Upright men will be astonished. Where do you, dear reader, believe the burden rests to make these important discoveries respecting the state's delinquencies in education? Is it upn Ada Lois Sipuel, or is this weight upon state government?

The court holds that Ada Lois Sipuel should first have pplied at Langston, and from there to the co-ordinating board. The assumption is that she, along with the co-ordinating board, should assume the law school is provided at Langston until told that it is not a part of the Langston facility. Ada Lois Sipuel had attended Langston four years before graduation. She knew full well there is no law school there and yet she is directed to apply there for legal training. That is as silly as the reasoning of the fellow who decided to throw a life preserver to a whale. Ada Lois Sipuel is told to extract blood from a turnip.

In his Tuesday opinion, Justice Welch said:

"It does seem that before the state could be accused of discrimination for failure to institute a certain course of study for Negroes, it should be shown there was some ready patronage thereof, or some one of the race desirous of this instruction."

Well, now! Is it not discriminatory to assume that white children have different and higher ambitions than blacks? Would not the mere application of the whites for law impose the thought upon Oklahoma state government that the same and identical course must be provided for the blacks? The "ready equality" rather than the "ready patronage" should immediately be at issue, if the constitutional requirement of "like accommodation" in the dual system of education is to be observed.

Just a little research would express a clear and present need of graduate training for Negroes. These figures are available to all educators irrespective of race. Their presentation is almost startling, and is the direct answer to the remarks of Justice Welch on this subject.

In Oklahoma there is one white lawyer for every 643 whites; one Negro lawyer for every 6,494 blacks. That should prove conclusively to any reasonable minded, fair citizen that Negroes in Oklahoma need training in law, if they are going to be prepared to protect their life, liberty and property. It should not be necessary for Ada Lois Sipuel or any of the other 200,000 Negroes of this state to prepare this factual statement for the co-ordinating board. There is a clear and present need of this type and character of training.

Oklahoma, according to statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, is one of the few states in the Union where the Negro death rate exceeds the birth rate. Still births among Negro women are twice that among white women. Despite this fact the records show that in Oklahoma there is one white physician for every 976 whites, but only one Negro physician for every 2,165 blacks. Does the ruling of the court mean that each one of the 200,000 Negroes must individually carry this information to the co-ordinating board before state government discovers the need of such a school, and that the state does not have one?

We recall the disfranchisement cases launched down in Wagoner county a number of years ago, when the judge ruled that each of the 2,500 Negroes in that county desirous of voting would have to file a separate action in his court. This, of course, was a terrible burden upon the disfranchised blacks many of whom were unable to institute any such proceedings because of excessive court costs. It looks as though Oklahoma intends to make Negroes follow the same path re-

Sat. 5-10-47

If the state institutes a law class at Langston at the behest of Ada Lois Sipuel, the presumption is that no school of medicine will be established until some other state Negro applies at Langston for medicine, and so on down the line of graduate subjects, the state will take the position it is giving equality in education, and there is no discrimination, so long as no Negro complains. The state will give no recognition to its plain and obvious legal responsibilities unless Negro citizens discover their rights and complain about inequalities.

The Welch decision offers at least one guide to the Negroes of Oklahoma. It says "ask and it shall be given." When Ada Lois Sipuel asks the co-ordinating board for a law class at Langston it will be given. We suggest that some of the undergraduate students ask the co-ordinating board, first of all, for an accredited undergraduate school. We presume that the same rule holds good all the way down from top to bottom and that the Black Dispatch believe Ada Lois Sipuel was, before the Welch decision, directing her appeal to the proper state agency when she applied at Norman, for both the Langston and the Norman school are under the co-ordinating board. How can the court make this distinction?

Those Suspicious Norman Credits

Sat 8-12-47 Black Dispatch

Oklahomans should eye with some question work-shop courses being given by Douglass high school, for which the University of Oklahoma is said to grant credits which will be transferred to other institutions when these enrollees seek to do "further graduate work." The quotes are taken from a news article in a daily paper which effuses over the plan.

Just how the University of Oklahoma is going to overlook Langston university and give "graduate work" is difficult for the Black Dispatch to understand. We know this subterfuge was attempted last year but was halted by Dr. Harrison when he recommended to university authorities who suggested a similar course be started at Douglass high, with faculty members from Langston, that whoever conducted the classes at Douglass be placed on the faculty of the University of Oklahoma and be paid out of funds supplied by the University of Oklahoma. Black Dispatch

Of course the University of Oklahoma did not plan to do anything of this character. They were not going to recognize Negroes as members of the University of Oklahoma faculty, and they quickly abandoned the idea. But this year it appears someone has decided that the University will give graduate training at Douglass high. We glean this from the news story which says credits will be given by the University of Oklahoma when "further graduate work" is done in universities out of the state. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Just how the University of Oklahoma can overlook the fact that Douglass high school has no well organized library above the high school level, and that it would be necessary that such library facilities be available in doing graduate study in definite fields, is difficult of comprehension. It appears to the Black Dispatch that this is another left-hand attempt to dodge responsibility for the ugly issues that jut out of the Ada Lois Sipuel case. It appears that someone is trying to by-pass the argument made in the Ada Lois Sipuel case that Oklahoma does not give graduate training to Negroes.

Just think of it! Authorities at the University of Oklahoma are in court now insisting that they will not allow a brilliant Negro girl to attend the law classes at the University at Norman. They argue that it will be a violation of law and that they would be penalized under the law if they permitted such enrollment. Imagine this same administrative board announcing that it will serve as a depository for work-shop credits in a high school, served by high school teachers, and where there is not a volume in the library above the high school level, and that these credits will be offered to outside colleges as the equivalent of college credits in the graduate field. Sat. 8-12-47

We think Dr. Harrison was courageous and possessed a deal of integrity and honesty when he turned down this hypocritical attempt on the part of the state to assume improper responsibility in this matter, and we do not think too much condemnation can be heaped upon the heads of those in Oklahoma City who joined in this conspiracy to defeat the efforts of Negroes to secure educational equality in Oklahoma.

The NAACP is attempting to adjust the question of graduate training for the Negroes of this state, and until the case we have in court has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, we believe wisdom and common sense should cause Negro teachers to exhibit at least the caution and good judgment as shown by Dr. Harrison when this matter shuffled around in the face of the Langston orexy.

Jim crow and segregation have reached the highest type of efficiency when the University of Oklahoma can by remote control grant earned graduate credits to black folk whom they do not enroll, whom they do not see, hear or tolerate within the county where the school operates. It's something of a correspondence course that corresponds very much like a fake and cheat.

Chicago Defender Chicago Sat 5-10-47

MISS ADA LOUISE SIPUEL, who carried her fight for admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma to the United States Supreme Court this week, after the state Supreme court ruled against her. Miss Sipuel, Langston university graduate, was on Defender's 1946 honor roll.

Oklahoma Girl To Carry Fight To Washington

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-10-47

State Jurists Say Applicant's Rights Not Deprived Her

Chicago Defender

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. —The Oklahoma Supreme Court last Tuesday refused to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the University of Oklahoma to admit a qualified Negro student to its law school.

The nine judges of the state's tribunal were unanimous in upholding a decision of Judge Ben T. Williams of the Cleveland County court in the case.

Action was brought by Miss Ada Lois Sipuel of Chichasha against the board of regents, the president, registrar and two deans of the University of Oklahoma.

Sat. 5-10-47

To Appeal Case

NAACP attorneys who represented Miss Sipuel in the case are expected to appeal the ruling to the United States Supreme Court.

The State Supreme Court said that Oklahoma had systematically maintained separate schools for whites and Negroes since before statehood, and indicated that it was a criminal offense for authorities of schools of either race to admit pupils of the other. It held that it is the duty of the state to provide equal but separate educational opportunities for Negroes, and placed a burden upon Negroes that they must apply in advance at Langston University for Negroes for courses not presently included in that curriculum of the institution. Chicago

The court added: "Since the state has made provision for equal educational facilities for Negroes and has placed the mandatory duty upon designated authorities to provide those facilities, plaintiff may not complain that defendant has deprived her of her constitutional rights until she has applied to the proper authorities for those rights and has been unlawfully refused. She may not anticipate such refusal." Dec. Sandra

The state court attempted to further justify its position in the case by pointing out that a fund has been provided "whereby members of that race (Negro) could attend law school outside the state, in law schools open to Negroes, at expense of the state." 5-10-47

Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, and Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of New York, were attorneys for the plaintiff. Oklahoma Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson, First Assistant Attorney General Fred Hansen, and Maurice H. Merril and John B. Cheadle, both of Norman, represented the university.

Highest Court Asked To Review Oklahoma U. Case

National Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Supreme Court on last week was requested to review the decision of the lower court in refusing to issue a writ of mandamus compelling the admission of a qualified Negro to the law school of the University of Oklahoma. On January 19, 1946, Ada Lois Sipuel, a graduate of Langston University in Oklahoma applied for admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma. Her application was refused solely because of her race or color. Prior to the trial of the case, on July 9, 1946, an agreed statement of facts was filed whereby the state of Oklahoma admitted that Miss Sipuel possessed all of the academic and moral qualifications for admission but was refused because of the laws of Oklahoma requiring segerated schools. The agreed statement also admitted that unless Miss Sipuel received her law training within the state of Oklahoma she would be seriously handicapped in the practice of law. The state of Oklahoma had not made any provision for legal training for Negroes within the state, but relied on alleged out-of-state scholarships and the fact that Miss Sipuel had not requested them to established a Jim Crow law school. The writ of mandamus was refused by the judge of the District Court of Cleveland County, Oklahoma, on July 9, 1946; motion for a new trial was denied on July 24, 1946 and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

The lawyers in the Sipuel case are Attorney Amos T. Hall, member of the NAACP National Legal Committee, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter.

That court, on April 29, 1947 affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The petition to the United States Supreme Court requesting a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma contends that there is no material difference whatsoever in either the law or the facts between this case and the University of Missouri case. 4-29-47 Chicago

The brief in the case in commenting upon the language of the decision of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma points out that:

"There is no material difference between the GAINES case and the instant case. The reason advanced by the Oklahoma Court for not following the GAINES case are clearly without merit. In the meantime the petitioner has already been deprived of at least a year's legal training enjoyed by white students of similar qualifications who applied for admission at approximately the same time. The sole reason for this discrimination is race and color."

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED

16b 1947 Discrimination (Oklahoma)

NAACP FILES PETITION
AGAINST OKLAHOMA UNIV. September 26, 1947

The Press Service of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

New York, Sep 25th--On September 22, 1947, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attorneys, Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, Okla., Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of national legal staff, filed a petition for a writ in the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Sipuel v. the University of Oklahoma. In this case, Lois Sipuel is attempting to secure admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma by writ of mandamus. There is no other state-supported law school in Oklahoma except that at the state university. The petition for writ of certiorari seeks to have the Supreme Court grant certiorari and reverse without argument or hearing the decision of the state court denying her application for writ of mandamus on the basis of the Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines case. This is one of a series of cases the NAACP is handling involving an attempt to secure equal educational opportunities for Negroes. Other cases are pending in Texas, Louisiana and South Carolina. N.Y. Times N.Y. 9-26-47 Fri

NEGRO GETS REVIEW OF EDUCATION PLEA

Times

Supreme Court Agrees to Go Over Admission Denial by Oklahoma Law School

New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (U.P.)—The Supreme Court agreed today to decide whether Oklahoma must admit a qualified Negro applicant to its state university's law school.

Oklahoma courts have held that it is illegal to admit Negroes to white schools or for white students to be admitted to Negro schools.

The test case was brought by Ada Lois Sipuel, who was graduated from Langston University, Oklahoma's Negro college. Admission to the University of Oklahoma Law School was denied her in the winter of 1945-46.

The State University conceded that her application papers were in order and that admission was refused solely because she was a Negro. Langston Univ. Tues.

Miss Sipuel brought suit in Cleveland County District Court to compel the university to admit her. Her plea was denied, and the State Supreme Court affirmed the ruling. 11-11-47

The Oklahoma courts held that her admission was contrary to the constitution, laws and public policy of the state. Scholarship aid is provided by Oklahoma for Negroes to study in other states. No Negro law school is maintained within the state. Tues. 11-11-47

Miss Sipuel contended that "equal protection of the laws" guaranteed by the Constitution was being denied her. It was the "unquestioned duty" of the state to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes and white persons, she said.

Miss Sipuel contended that she was being denied "equal protection of the laws"

In Oklahoma, it is a crime to admit Negroes to white schools or for white students to be admitted to Negro schools.

Supreme Court Takes Student's Jimcrow Case

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UP).—The Supreme Court today agreed to decide whether Oklahoma must admit Negroes to the University of Oklahoma Law School.

A test case on the issue was brought to the high court by Ada Lois Sipuel, a Negro who completed her undergraduate work at Langston University, Oklahoma's Negro college. Tues 11-11-47

She sought—and was denied—admission to the University of Oklahoma Law School in January, 1946.

The university conceded that her entrance papers were in order and that admission was refused solely because she is a Negro.

Miss Sipuel brought suit in Cleveland County District Court to compel the university to admit her. Her plea was denied, and the state Supreme Court affirmed the ruling.

The Oklahoma courts held that her admission was contrary to the constitution, laws and public policy of the state. Scholarship aid is provided by Oklahoma for Negroes to study in other states. No Negro law school is maintained within

Oklahoma white coed, willing to date Negro, upsets city

Tribune, 16b

OKLAHOMA CITY—An 18-year-old southern white girl plunged the campus of Oklahoma University into uproar and shocked the entire city recently when she wrote a letter to the student paper, declaring that she would be willing to date a Negro. Los Angeles Calif.

The girl, Mary Kathryn Hickman, visited all-Negro Langston university and was shown about by the brother of Ada Lois Sipuel, former Langston student who had sued to be admitted to the graduate school of lily-white Oklahoma U. Sat. 12-13-47

The letter, written after her visit, made the young student the center of attraction on the campus, for both good and evil reasons. She was insulted over the telephone by five campus wags who called up, pretended to be Negroes and asked for a date. The five were excoriated by the student editor, termed "brave bigots", and figuratively awarded "a 10-cent bottle of turpentine to clean off the yellow streak that runs up their backs."

The editor, Quinton Peters, interviewed Miss Hickman, whose bold pronouncement had aroused his interest, and found her "a small, quiet, introvertish girl who doesn't look her 18 years. I had to lean close to hear what she was saying. She whispers her headlines", Peters wrote. Tribune

"And you get the feeling that the lower the whisper, the bigger the headline."

Los Angeles Calif.

Peters said Miss Hickman "never believed she was tossing the hottest potato of the year into the campus coals when she made her genuine and sincere gesture.

"She was simply expressing a genuine conscientious opinion on the currently hot Negro discussion. She wasn't kidding. She explains that she would really go out with a Negro boy on a date IF . . . he met the other qualifications that she demanded of (any) boy."

These qualificatfons Mary Kathryn listed, according to Peters, as "nice, friendly, fairly intelligent and interesting." Sat. 12-13-47

Mary Kathryn has had dates with other boys on the Oklahoma campus, "though not too many," Peters reported. As yet, she hasn't dated a Negro. Asked what her parents would think of her views, she replied that her "daddy' might not like it, but 'Mother' pretty well shares my own opinions."

Miss Hickman was quoted as saying if her frankness affected future dates on the Oklahoma campus, she doesn't care . . . "the boys that would stay away aren't worth going out with anyway."

Summing up, Peters said he didn't think Miss Hickman was the "smartest girl on the campus unless you grade it by humanitarianism effort. . . . But right or wrong, she has a barrelful of courage."

OU Student Daily Editor Takes To Air On Sipuel Case

Dispatch

As guest editor on the local WKY "Editor Speaks" program, heard Saturday evenings, Mr. Quinton Peters, editor of the Student Daily publication at the University of Oklahoma, made the following speech last Saturday evening.

The editor expresses courage in stating he desires to meet the issue of Negro admittance at the state operated university.

Following is Editor Peters's address:

In Oklahoma, a Negro and a fifth of whiskey have lots in common. They're both items that "nice people" just don't talk about; they're both issues that our state legislators steer away from; they're both "bootleg" products as far as public acceptance is concerned; they're both things the average Oklahoman cusses for their baseness but which he refuses to do anything about; and

. . . for one more resemblance—no shock to Oklahomans to know that the longer they (both Oklahomans like) back, the better them.

Chickasha, who was refused ad- law school lastderway) to ascertain the majority a state law (whichopinion of students on the subject Students there know that their case is about toopinions will carry little weight the United States since the entire affair is in the present interest in the racial problem hinges around the case of Supreme court for a hearing and hands of the courts and legislature. They're merely swung naturally

no OU's law is currently mission to parade on the campus of the University of Norman. Cause for the Miss Sipuel's

Tues. 11-29-47

Ada Lois Sipuel. Negro girl from campus talk has nat

nd thinking about the problems
s studen Oklahoma

Letters on the subject have flooded my editorial desk during the past two weeks with opinion pretty much on the side of admitting Miss Sipuel. Lest it be thought, though, that this statement is representative of the majority opinion on the campus, let me restate that this merely represents the opinion of those students who have taken time to sit down and write a letter to the editor.

It's shameful to think that an honest attempt to encourage a higher education for Oklahoma's Negroes should meet with insults. It's a known fact that any Oklahoman who advocates this business of giving the state Negro a professional education is going to be branded a . . . may I use the word? . . . "Negro-lover." Yet in 1947, in Oklahoma, that's the status of the problem.

I maintain that being a "Negro-lover" and wanting to rid Oklahoma of a sociological disgrace are not synonomous. They're two different things and I perfer to fall in the second class.

I don't know a Negro personally. I have worked with Negroes though, in crowded quarters aboard ships and had my share of trouble with them. I never expect to have a Negro for a roommate in my life. I have never gone out with a Negro girl and don't intend to. But, I feel that the very things that make the Oklahoma Negro the problem he is today could be vastly improved if he were educated.

How can we whites expect the poor devil to practice cleanliness if he doesn't even know the evils and loathsomeness of dirt? How can we expect him to have anything but a high veneral disease—which costs all of us,—incidentally—if he hasn't enough doctors or teachers or ordained ministers to point out to him intelligently the resultant evils of it? We don't even let the guy in on our most elementary prophylactic measures. How can we expect him not to have a shack-full of hungry kids he can't support when he doesn't even know the way the white man goes about in keeping their children down to a supportable minimum? Dispatch

It's outright alarming to realize that the intelligent whites of our country are reproducing themselves less and less while the unintelligent population—most of the Negroes—are having children right and left. That fact alone should startle some anti-Negro critics into a realization that the Negro really presents a problem.

Education seems to be the strongest of several methods suggested to blunt this edge he has on the whites in population growth. There isn't much of a choice after you sanely realize that other extreme measures will not be taken. There's no alternative. You have to educate him. You don't have to marry him. And he doesn't want to marry you. And probably won't. He wants to make a living to where he can support himself. That unemployment . . . or economic problem too, should be welcomed by anybody who pays taxes.

University Ban Upheld in Okla.

Chic Amsterdam News

OKLAHOMA CITY (ANP)—The University of Oklahoma has a perfect right to bar students from admission to any of its schools because of race, according to a ruling made here early last week by the State Supreme Court.

Th decision was handed down in a suit brought by Miss Ada L. Sipuel, of Chickasha, Okla., asking a writ of mandamus to compel the institution to admit her to the law school. It affirmed a lower court decision. Baltimore Md.

But Must Be Equal

Though admitting that it is the duty of the State to provide equal educational opportunities for all people, the court held that under the State's policy of segregation separate institutions may be required.

It pointed out that colored were entitled to receive like training in Langston University, but added that the State board of regents should have advance notice so it can prepare to accommodate potential law students.

Miss Sipuel was supported by the NAACP. They plan to appeal the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. Sat. 5-10-47

Oklahoma

Court Upholds Law School Ban

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

OKLAHOMA CITY — (ANP)—The University of Oklahoma has a perfect right to bar Negroes from admission to any of its schools, according to a ruling made here early last week by the State Supreme Court.

The decision was handed down in a suit brought by Miss Ada Louis Sipuel of Chickasha, Okla., asking a writ of mandamus to compel the institution to admit her to the law school. It affirmed a lower court decision.

DUTY OF STATE Sat. 5-10-47

Though admitting that it is the duty of the State to provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes, the court held that under the State's long prevailing policy requiring segregation of the races, Negroes may be excluded from white schools and required to attend separate institutions.

It pointed out that Negroes were entitled to receive like training in Langston University, but added that the State Board of Regents should have advance notice so it can prepare to accommodate potential law students.

Miss Sipuel was supported by the NAACP. They plan to appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

WELCH DECISION SAYS IT IS A CRIME FOR ADA LOIS SIPUEL TO ENTER OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sat. 5-10-47

Offers No Relief Two Years and Four Months After Admission Pleas

CASE TO BE APPEALED TO FEDERAL COURT

Following the decision pattern of other Southern courts, the state supreme court of Oklahoma Tuesday denied Ada Lois Sipuel, brilliant Chickasha girl, the right to enter the University of Oklahoma, declaring, in its opinion, that the young woman had not exhausted all of her civilian relief before appealing to the courts.

The petitioner, Miss Sipuel, in January 1945, applied for enrollment in the law classes at Norman. Almost two and a half years later the young lady is advised that the state is entitled to advance notice that Negroes desire law courses. The decision of the court establishes the right of the state as superior to that of citizens. The state will be injured if Miss Sipuel enters the law classes, but no account is taken of the injury inflicted upon Miss Sipuel, who is now almost three years older, and who is still denied the right to secure training in law.

Amos T. Hall, resident counsel for the petitioner, announced Wednesday morning, following perusal of the state supreme court decision, the case will immediately be appealed to the federal courts. Hall made no further comment, and Miss Sipuel, when queried by representatives of the daily press in her home at Chickasha, said she had no comment to make, other than what NAACP counsel would make for her. Sat. 5-10-47

The high court held that it is the duty of the state to provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes, but that under long prevailing state policy requiring segregation of the races, Negroes may be excluded from white schools and required to attend separate schools.

The court agreed that Negroes certain course of study for Negroes, it should be shown there was some ready patronage thereof, or some one of the race desirous of this instruction," said Justice Earl Welch in the court's opinion.

The opinion noted that the state of Oklahoma pays the expenses of Negro students in attending universities outside the state to take courses not available at Langston.

The Supreme Court of the United States outlawed out-state scholarships as provided by Oklahoma, in the Lloyd Gaines decision, when it said "equality of education must occur within the state," so that the state is in reality acting in defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court in attempting to continue this illegal practice.

The Tuesday supreme court decision gave partial recognition to the federal court directive when it said "this plan does not necessarily discharge the state's duty to its Negro citizens, who have an equal right to receive their law school training within the state if they prefer it. However, the above plan does not necessarily demonstrate discrimination against Negroes.

Long-Standing Practice

"When such practice is followed for a long number of years and applied to many Negro students, with apparent satisfaction for taxpayers and students of both races, it may demonstrate the lack of intention to discriminate against Negro students and may be accepted as the satisfactory policy of the state and as being free from discrimination until demand for such education within the state is made." Sat. 5-10-47

Regarding the segregation question, the court asserted:

"Though she ((Miss Sipuel) presented sufficient scholastic attainment and was of good character, the authorities of the university denied her enrollment. They could not have done otherwise, for separate education has always been the policy of this state by vote of citizens of all races. See constitution, article 13, section 3, and numerous statutory provisions as to schools.

"Since statehood, and for that matter in the two territories prior to statehood, separate schools have been systematically maintained and regularly attended by and for the races respectively. This policy has been established and perpetuated, and these schools have been so instituted and maintained by voters and taxpayers and educators and patrons of both races, as if for the greater good of both races in Oklahoma. So that without regard to distances, conveniences or desires or any other consideration, a Negro child or pupil may not enter a white school nor a white child or pupil enter a Negro school.

"It is a crime for the authorities of any white school to admit a Negro pupil, likewise a crime for the authorities of any Negro school to admit a white pupil. And it is a crime for any teacher in either such school to give instruction therein to pupils of the other race. The law school of the university is maintained for white students and therefore the authorities and instructors thereof could not have enrolled and taught petitioner therein lest they suffer the criminal penalty therefor."

"Notice was given this office March 12 that we are not to accept out-of-state students.

"As it would be impossible to admit you I am returning your papers."

Everyone knows that all out-state schools are crowded, an aftermath of war, and the recurrence of desire among young people to improve their educational preparation, as was noticeable following World War I. With the state refusing to grant graduate training at Norman, and totally unprepared to provide this type of education at any other place in the state for its black citizens, and with out-state colleges crowded, the utter unfairness of segregation sticks out like a sore thumb.

Out-state scholarships are not only illegal, but this method of educating Negroes below the Mason and Dixon line is the most disruptive of normal economic and social growth extant in the state. Next week an outstanding business man of national reputation, Mr. J. B. Blayton, will arrive in Oklahoma City to attend the ninth district conclave of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, representing the supreme council of that organization.

There is a story behind the life of Mr. Blayton, that

No Room In the Inn

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Oklahoma government has spent two years preventing Ada Lois Sipuel from attending the law classes at Norman because her face is black, while a unit of government (the legislature) talks about allowance of $50,000 for outstate scholarships (a jim crow device outlawed by the United States Supreme Court).

But, B. T. Moore, member of the faculty of Lincoln high school, Claremore, sends us a letter this week, written him from Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, denying Moore the right to enter Kansas State Teachers college, announcing the school does not accept "out-of-state" students. Unwanted in the state of their nativity and unwanted on the outside, Oklahoma Negroes who seek higher education today are in the pitiable condition of Mary and Joseph two thousand years ago when they sought night lodging in ancient Jerusalem. Sat. 4-5-47

In a postscript at the bottom of the letter he received from Kansas State Teachers College, and signed by J. U. Massey, director of admissions and registrar, applicant Moore writes:

"Mr. Dunjee: I started to throw this letter away but I thought you might be interested. This is another reason why we need a graduate school in this state.

In his letter to applicant Moore, the registrar of Kansas State Teachers College, has this to say:

strikes right through the heart of out-state scholarships and tells its own story. Blayton ,although adopted as a citizen in Georgia, was born at Boynton, Okla. In his earlier life, in seeking an education he was forced to accept an out-state scholarship, going to Atlanta university, where he completed the course there. Today he is one of the outstanding accountants of the nation, with branch offices extending from Washington, D. C., on back to Atlanta. He is a national figure.

But Oklahoma drove him out of the state to get professional training, and incidentally to make new acquaintances and to go in business. Oklahoma did the same thing to Blayton that Alabama did to Joe Louis. Despite the fact that J. B. Blayton is one of the most brilliant and capable Negroes in the race, he is a total loss to the state that gave him birth.

The story of J. B. Blayton has been counterparted a thousand times in the past half century. Out-state scholarships atrophy and waste the best in Negro life, so far as Oklahoma is concerned. They go out of the state seeking light and never return. Sat. 4-5-47

The Black Dispatch thinks it is pertinent to recite these facts just at this moment. If the legislature during its closing hours appropriates money for out-state scholarships, in a hypocritical attempt to salve the conscience of these liberal whites who feel something bearing the earmarks of decency should be done for higher training of the blacks, it will (1) Violate the admonition of the United States Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines decision, when the court said "educ cational equality must occur within the state."

(2) Turn its back upon information and knowledge as represented and disclosed in the letter written E. T. Moore at Claremore, by the dean of Kansas State Teachers College.

(3) Continue to drive for the state of their nativity all of the brilliant Negroes of power and vision, and such outstanding citizens as J. B. Blayton.

The Court Fixed Responsibility

Black Dispatch Sat. 5-17-47

The supreme court of the state did precisely what the Oklahoma Conference of Branches felt it should do in the matter of timing its decision in the Ada Lois Sipuel case. The court rendered its decision while the 21st legislature was in session, and at a time when something in line with the directive of the court could be done by that unit of government charged with responsibility of correcting inequalities such as called to the attention of this judicial body.

As a matter of fact, NAACP attorneys petitioned the court regarding this emergency, requesting an early opinion, pointing out that if the decision of the court imposed upon other units of government, such as the legislative and executive units, the requirement to act, nothing could be done regarding the emergency until the 22nd legislature convenes two years hence, if the legislature adjourned before a decision was rendered.

The high court quite evidently and unquestionably was agreed with the NAACP on this point of procedure, for it acted and acted promptly. Its decision was rendered two weeks before the adjournment of the 21st session, and in ample time for the governor of this state to place this important matter on his "must" program. Those who recall the words so smooth as butter, uttered by candidate Turner while running for office, would have felt that the directive of the court would have been seized upon by Governor Turner as a positive challenge to act, and act immediately. Without any question the supreme court of this state laid the controversial question raised by Miss Ada Lois Sipuel squarely in the lap of the governor and members of the 21st legislature.

The personnel of these two units of government cannot hereafter aver "we would have done so and so if we had known so and so." The supreme court in its decision said Ada Lois Sipuel cannot attend law classes at Norman. It pointed out that a crime would be committed if a Negro student attended law class with whites, but it further said that it is the duty of the state to provide like accommodations at Langston for Negro students as provided for whites in other sections of the state, and thus the court fixed responsibility for action by the governor and the legislature.

Let us recapitulate. Two and a half years ago Ada Lois Sipuel applied to the State of Oklahoma for education in law. She applied to the only agency of Oklahoma government giving training in law. She then applied to the legal structure of the state for a constitutional interpretation as to the rightfulness of her request. The supreme court acknowledges the right of Ada Lois Sipuel to seek training in law within the confines of Oklahoma, and seek this development at the expense of the state, but it points out that this training must be secured at Langston. The refusal of the governor or the legislature, while in session, to implement a program of action that would give life and virility to such a course at Langston suggests two things: (1) that the legislative and the executive branch presumes it has not had due notice regarding this matter, just as the coordinating board was represented by the attorney general as not having had due and proper notice; (2) That Ada Lois Sipuel must wait another two years to find out whether or not the 22nd session of the legislature will appropriate sufficient funds with which to start a law class at Langston university.

How much democracy is there in telling a grown woman, who is a citizen of the state, that she must wait four and a half years while the state pleads it is injured if it does not receive proper notice, fashioned on the legal stilts erected by the supreme court, that white citizens are receiving a type of education in Oklahoma denied to the blacks? Is this not placing the right of the state above that of citizens? Is it the duty and responsibility of the state to serve the people or the people to serve the state? In this case its seems that every other consideration is granted and given, except the aggrieved rights of the petitioner. It seems to the Black Dispatch that on the Negro question the state makes a socialistic approach. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Of course the Black Dispatch takes positive exception to the opinion of the court, and nothing we have said here imposes the thought we feel that Ada Lois Sipuel should not attend the law courses provided at Norman. We feel the young woman has the constitutional right to attend those classes, based upon the pronouncement made by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Lloyd Gaines decision. When that court said "equality of education must occur within the state," we believe that judicial body meant that the equality it referred to must occur instantly, and not at some distant date, as in the case of Ada Lois Sipuel, who will be four and a half years older when the 22nd legislature meets.

The integrity of the state could not be questioned if it agreed to allow Ada Lois Sipuel to attend the law classes at Norman regarding her entrance there as a temporary matter, to continue until law classes are provided at Langston, but when the state, knowing that Ada Lois Sipuel grows older every moment, denies this young woman a constitutional right, and is guilty of this delinquency across a period of two, three and four years, hypocrisy that has crept into our democratic forms is fully exposed. Sat. 5-17-47

In discussing this matter, the Black Dispatch intends to appeal to the federal structure, which means at some distant and future date justice will triumph. While we do not agree one whit in the thesis of the court respecting compliance with the federal court edict, we do agree that the Oklahoma Supreme Court laid the responsibility for action squarely in the lap of Oklahoma's governor and the legislature, and the court timed its decision so that the governor and the legislature could promptly act if it so desired. There is only one way now that Governor Turner and his advisers could serve this emergency and that is through the calling of a special session of the legislature. We are assured if the matter did not assume sufficient importance in the mind of Governor Turner during the recent sessions of the legislature to warrant a special message on this subject, he will not now be impressed with the importance of calling the legislature in session for this specific purpose.

The bitter experience 200,000 Negroes in Oklahoma have had attempting to secure education since 1907 is rather convincing proof that state government, with malice aforethought, intentionally places lags in the type and character of education it offers Negroes, and that separate schools are patterned to the end that the blacks will receive inferior education to whites. Of course the Ada Lois Sipuel case will be be "as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice."

Sues To Enter Oklahoma U. School Of Law

The Informer, 10-4-47 Sat. Houston Texas

NEW YORK, — On September 22, 1947, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attorneys, Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, Okla., Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of national legal staff, filed a petition for a writ in the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Sipuel V. the University of Oklahoma. In this case, Lois Spiuel is attempting to secure admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma by writ of mandamus. There is no other state state-supported law school in Oklahoma except that at the state university. The petition for the writ of certiorari seeks to have the Supreme Court grant certiorari and reverse without argument or hearing the decision of the state court denying her application for writ of mandamus on the basis of the Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines case. This is one of a series of cases the NAACP is handling incolving and attempt to secure equal educational opportunities for Negroes. Other cases are pending in Texas, Louisiana and South Carolina.

Discrimination (South)

Howard Prexy Hits Unequal Distribution of Educational Funds for Minorities

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-19-47

Says 17 State Institutions Operate on Less Than $5,000,000; Lack Essential Colleges

Sat. 4-19-47

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Testifying recently before the House Labor-Federal Security appropriations subcommittee, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, recently lashed out at Southern States and their inequitable distribution of educational funds between white and colored state-supported institutions.

"Not a single one maintains a medical school; a dental school; first class engineering school; a graduate school that is able to train a teacher beyond his master's degree," he declared.

"Wherever they are undertaking the master's degree, they all do it with a sense of apology, because they know it is not based on a sound undergraduate footing.

Howard Approches Gial

"For the time being, Howard University is the only comprehensive university organization anywhere approaching a first-class State university with undergraduate, graduate and professional educational opportunities open to minorities in these areas, receiving any form of public support."

In states which maintain separate systems of education, Dr. Johnson said, a total of about $137,000,000 is spent annually on higher education. Of that sum, $126,541,795, including $86,000,000 of public funds, is spent on institutions for whites from which colored youths are rigidly excluded.

$5,000,000 Income

The 17 minority State institutions undertaking to do college work have an income of less than $5,000,000, Dr. Johnson said, although there are nearly 10,000,000 colored persons in those States.

"The amount spent on higher education by State and Federal Governments for the colored citizens within these states is less than the budget of Louisiana State University—in fact, only 65% of the budget—which is maintained for a little over 1,000,000 people in Louisiana."

To Little For So Far

"The most serious index," Dr. Johnson added is that "this little money is spread over so wide an area and in such a way that in no one of these states is there anything approaching a first-class State university for minorities.

"There is not in these areas a single institution of public support that maintains, at the same time, an undergraduate college, a graduate school, a college of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering, teacher education, and so forth.

Sat. 4-19-47

Medical Schools

"Two medical schools, a Methodist institution at Nashville, Tenn., supported by private funds, and Howard are the only such schools. There are only two dental schools —the same two; only two institutions of pharmacy, one of them a Catholic institution in New Orleans and the other at Howard.

"Although there are 31 accredited schools of engineering in that area with 25,000 students, not a single colored student is admitted to a single one. The only approximation of a first-class institution of that sort in the entire area is the one we are trying to build at Howard University."

16b

Discrimination (South Carolina)

Law Suits Pile Up

Poor Schools Becoming No. 1 Dixie Headache

Courier - Pittsburg, Pa.
Sat - 7-26-47

By A. M. RIVERA Jr., Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, Va.—A full-scale offensive against poor schools for Negroes in the South is now under way. . . . and enlightened Negroes are hailing school boards into Federal courts with staccato rapidity to totally annihilate poor facilities, lack of transportation and inequitable salaries. Two new suits are scheduled for trial before Federal Judge Sterling A. Hutchings here at the fall term of court.

Parents and guardians representing eleven Surry County (Va.) children, filed suit last week in the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, against the Surry County School Board and and M. B. Joyner, superintendent of schools. They charged discrimination against the children in the matters of facilities, transportation and teachers' salaries because of race.

A similar suit has been brought by parents of Negro children in Gloucester County, Va. The Gloucester County suit is supported by the NAACP and will be heard at the fall term of Federal Court, probably as a companion case to the Surry County suit.

The suit in Surry County is being backed by the Parent-Teacher League of Surry County. The children are represented by Attys. W Hale Thompson and A. W. E Bassette of Newport News, Va. who charge that the alleged custom and policy of maintaining inferior facilities for Negroes because of race violates the Fourteenth Amendment and also the laws of this State.

SEEK INJUNCTION Sat-7-26-47

The Court was asked to issue a permanent injunction to forever restrain and enjoin the defendants from maintaining well-staffed, modernly equipped buildings for white school children, while requiring Negro children to attend "poorly equipped, dilapidated, old, understaffed facilities of antique construction and appointments" on account of their race or color.

In the suit filed against the Gloucester County Board, the NAACP lawyers representing the parents of the children are Leon A. Ransom, Oliver Hill, Martin A. Martin, Wictor Ashe, Spottwood W. Robinson and R. W. Walker.

As a result of widespread publicity of the Princess Anne County schools for Negroes, the State appointed a commission of several educators to survey those conditions and make a report. The commission declared the facilities were in a deplorable condition and recommended immediate replacement.

NEW BUILDING Sat. 7-26-47

A modern high school building with an auditorium will be built immediately, according to Attorney Ashe, and a bond issue will be floated to cover the cost of the remaining building program.

Continuing the widespread campaign for better facilities for Negro children, a suit against the Lumberton, N. C., and Robeson County (N. C.) school boards, after they had continually ignored petitions and parents' protests against the shameful inequalities between the school for white children in Lumberton and that for Negroes.

The Lumberton office of the NAACP, in coordination with the national NAACP office, brought action through their attorneys, Herman Taylor and Curtis Todd.

It is of piercing significance that in every case these suits have been brought by people whose children are the victims of the vicious "separate but equal" custom and policy. The Lumberton complaint was signed by an iceman, a barber and a domestic worker.

As a campaign erupts over a wider area, there is every possibility that still another suit will be brought against the school board at Henderson, N. C., where there are five schools publicly maintained for whites, and not one for Negroes. Sat-7-26-47

Negro parents in Henderson have repeatedly importuned the Henderson County Board of Education to provide a school for their children Their school building burned to the ground early last year.

Last summer, the superintendent of the Henderson schools advised a group of Negro parents that they (the Negroes) should "drink more liquor," so that the ABC stores could put more tax money into the school funds. That statement, published in North Carolina papers, caused widespread condemnation of the superintendent.

Down at Charleston, S. C., when Federal Judge J. Waties Waring passed his ruling on the suit of a Negro to enter law school at the State university in Columbia, he ruled that the State would either have to provide "equal" law school facilities or admit the Negro

S.C. UNIVERSITY SUED:

Student Barred by Law School Asks $15,000

Afro-American 1-18-47
Baltimore, Md.

By JOHN H. M'CRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C.—A $15,000 damage suit in a civil action seeking a declaratory judgment, was filed here Jan. 8 in the Federal District Court against the University of South Carolina Law School by John H. Wrighten of Charleston, 25, a war veteran, and senior at the State A. and M. College in Orangeburg.

The suit was filed by the NAACP and is being handled by five attorneys. The defendants are the university's trustees, Norman A. Smith, president; Samuel Prince, dean of the law school, and R. C. Needham, registrar.

14th Amendment Basis

The complaint alleges that the denial of "right to attend the Law School of the University of South Carolina amounts to a systematic denial of the plaintiff's right under the Fourteenth Amendment."

It alleges further that:

"The School of Law of the university specializes in teaching law and in preparing students thereof to enter the legal profession as attorneys-at-law.

"There is no other school maintained by public funds of the State of South Carolina where plaintiff can study to the same extent and on equal level of scholarship and intensity as in that at the university."

Applied Last June

Wrighten applied to the Law School on June 30, 1946, and on July 6 was notified by President Smith that the school could not admit him, presumably because of his race. 1-18-47 Sat

On Aug. 17, the plaintiff applied to Edwin G. Seibels, chairman, and members of the board of trustees. On Aug. 28, Seibels advised him that the matter would be disposed of at the next meeting of the trustees.

Alhough the board held at least one meeting since that time. Wrighten alleges that he had not been notified, and accepted this fact as rejection of his application. 1-18-47 Sat

Bus Suit Next

Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of the NAACP's legal staff signed the complaint as counsel. State counsel includes Harold R. Boulware and W. Frederic Robinson of Columbia, and E. A. Parker of Sumter.

James M. Hinton, State NAACP president, announced that the NAACP and the Palmetto State Teacher's Association are completing preparations for a follow-up suit against the State's discriminatory school bus system.

Under the present system, colored citizens, 43% of the State's population, received less than two per cent of expenditures for transportation of pupils. Slightly more than five per cent of higher education funds was spent on colored students, the NAACP said.

Scholarships Spurned

NAACP leaders emphasized disdain for some $6,000 in out-of-state scholarships the State began this year for colored medical students. (The State operates the lily-white Medical College at Charleston).

They hinted that a suit will also be brought to force establishment of medical training within the State in keeping with the Gaines decision of 1940.

Graduate School Rushed

Last September, fearful of action similar to the Wrighten suit, the State hastily opened a graduate school at State Colege in Orangeburg, offering credits in chemistry, socal science and English.

Educators pointed out, however, that the school offers only four of the six minimum units of a graduate school, and that while instructors had credits on Ph.D. degrees, none actually had been awarded them.

Legislators on Spot

Legislative circles here buzzed Saturday with a report that, forced with the possibility of adverse court action, the General Assembly, which began sessions Jan. 14, would hastily adopt legislation which would:

Establish a law school, either in Orangeburg or here; and offer out-of-state scholarships for law schools as has been done for medical students—but NAACP lawyers are aloof to proposals which do not provide "equal" provisions in the spirit of the Gaines decision.

Plaintiff Youth Leader

Wrighten is a graduate of Avery Institute at Charleston and a native of Edisto Island, near that city.

Long prominent in youth movements, he founded the first NAACP youth organization in Charleston and at Orangeburg, organized the first post of World War II veterans in the State, and is past State vice president of the NAACP Youth Council.

He is also State vice president of the Southern Negro Youth Congress; president of the YMCA branch at State College, and president of the State College chapter of Disabled War Veterans, having been honorably discharged from the Army in March. 1943.

Veteran Not To Enter Separate Law School

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Special To Journal and Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Rumors prevailing here that John H. Wrighten, whose suit for admission to the University of South Carolina law school was heard in Federal Court in June, had withdrawn his application for admission to the law school at State College at Orangeburg, are being neither denied nor affirmed by NAACP officials and others connected with the "test case." Sat. 9-13-47

It is generally conceded here that Wrighten, a World War II veteran, had become convinced that the Orangeburg school, which is scheduled to open Sept. 17, would not approach a reasonable degree of equality with the law school at the University of South Carolina, and would therefore be in discord with the court ruling demanding separate but equal facilities.

COURT DECISION

A decision handed down July 12 by U. S. District Court Judge J. Waties Waring held that if the planned Orangeburg law school is not in operation by Sept. 17 with facilities equal to those at the State university, Wrighten would be entitled to admission to the white institution. Sat. 9-13-47

The fact that a tentative budget of only $10,000 was granted for operation of the Orangeburg school indicates that the proposed law department will not be comparable to the one at the State institution, and is still doubtful that the department will be able to open the date set in the court ruling. Sat. 9-13-47

Trustees of the Orangeburg

ORDER ON ACCEPTING NEGRO STUDENT HOLDS

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Fourth United States Circuit Court dismissed today an appeal from a decision of the United States District Court at Charleston, which held that John Wrighten, 25 years old, was entitled either to admission to the state university of South Carolina law school or to the establishment of a Negro law school.

South Carolina attorneys voiced no objection to the dismissal, which returned the case to the United States District Court at Charleston, which held that John Wrighten, 25 years old, was entitled either to admission to the state university of South Carolina law school or to the establishment of a Negro law school.

The three-judge tribunal ruled the appeal was "premature" and ordered it dismissed without prejudice. Sat. Post 11-29-47

or a law education on "a complete parity and equal in all respects" to that available there.

Since Mr. Wrighten filed his suit against the university, the state established a three-professor law school for Negroes at Orangeburg. It remained for District Judge J. Waites Waring to decide if this institution met the standards set up in his order. Sat. 11.22.47

Judge Waring's requirement of "complete parity" and equality "in all respects" was "greatly disturbing to us," David Robinson, attorney for the state, declared. It went beyond the guiding Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case where it ordered "substantial equality" in educational facilities for both races, he contended.

The fact that the appeal was dismissed "without prejudice" would enable the university and the state to appeal again should it wish to do so after Judge Warings final finding, attorneys explained.

Judges Ridicule State Arguments

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Petition Filed Before Lower Court Had Completed Decision

MARSHALL'S MOTION SUSTAINED

Federal Jurist Suggests S. C. Should Make Law School 'Equal'

Sat. 11 - Sat. 12-29-47

BALTIMORE

The case opposing admission of colored students to the University of South Carolina Law School was thrown out of the United States Circuit Court of Apeals here Friday.

Granting a motion made by Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, Judge John J. Parker dismissed the appeal, without prejudice, on the grounds that it was prematurely filed.

The case — John H. Wrighten vs. University of South Carolina — will now return to jurisdiction of the South Carolina District Court.

Litigation began in January of this year when Wrighten petioned the court for admittance to the university's law school, on the grounds that no training was provided in the State for prospective colored lawyers.

Waring's Ruling Ordered Changed

On July 12, Federal Judge J. Waties Waring ruled that colored students must be admitted to the university's law department unless the State provided "equal" facilities at A. and M. State College in Orangeburg, S.C., or was not training whites.

Wrighten's petition for admission resulted in the establishment of a jim-crow law school at A. and M. College.

The university filed the appeal on basis of the phraseology of Judge Waring's ruling. Judge Waring said a separate school must be completely equal in all respects. Sat. 12-29-47

David W. Robinson, attorney for the school, said this could mean that the two schools have the same number of instructors, same number of text books and number and type of buildings.

No Attempt to Clarify Made

The ruling was interpreted the same way by James W. Price, another university counsel, who compared it with the Gaines Decision that separate facilities be "substantially equal."

In answer to a question by Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper, both attorneys admitted that they made no attempt to clarify Judge Waring's terminology.

The university lawyers contended that the jim-crow school, established five months after Wrighten filed suit, was "substantially equal" to that of their school.

After saying he had urged white lawyers to give surplus books to the jim-crow school, Mr. Price drawled:

"I think the law school for colored youth, with its Harvard dean, is better than white boys had when I came along."

Attacking Mr. Robinson's assertion that every thing possible was being done to set up the school, Judge Soper said: 11-29-47

"In your own statement you admit waiting five months before passing a resolution to establish a school taht you knew you would have to set up."

Challenging Mr. Robinson's statement that the university was intensely interested in equal facilities, Judge Soper said further:

"This appeal is so much lost motion. If you three gentlemen had put your shoulders to the wheel and worked on a school, you would have no reason to be in this court today."

Judge Armistead W. Dobie, a former law school dean, said according to the South Carolinians line of reasoning, no two law schools in the world are equal.

In addition to Mr. Marshall, Harold R. Boulware, Edward Dudley and W. F. Robinson, all of Columbia, S.C., represented Wrighten. Afro-American

Attorneys for the university were: T. C. Callison, John M. Daniel and T. C. Callison.

Wrighten has also filed a $5,000 civil suit against the university trustee board.

Seek Equal Training In South Carolina

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

16b Birmingham 1-10-47

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (SNS) — Declaring denial of the "right to attend the Law School of the University of South Carolina amounts to a systematic denial of the equal protection of the plaintiff's right under the 14th Amendment," the NAACP slapped a $15,000 civil action damage suit against the university in federal court here Wednesday (Jan. 8).

Daily World 16b

Atlanta, Ga. Fri. Jan 10-47

JOHN H. WRIGHTEN 1-10-47

STUDENT IS PLAINTIFF

Plaintiff in the action, seeking a declaratory judgment which would enjoin forever university officials from barring Negroes from the Law School, is 25-year-old John H. Wrighten, a senior at South Carolina State A. & M. College at Orangeburg and who is a World War II veteran.

Defendants are listed as "the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina, Norman A. Smith, President of the University of South Carolina, Samuel Prince, Dean of the Law School, and R. C. Needham, Registrar."

Counsel for Wrighten include attorneys E. A. Parker of Sumter, Harold R. Boulware and W. Frederic Robinson of Columbia, and Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of the NAACP's National office.

SOUGHT ADMISSION JUNE 30, 1946

The complaint sets forth that Mr. Wrighten applied for admission to the Law School June 30, 1946 and that on July 6 President Smith replied the university was unable to accept him.

On August 17, the complaint continues, the plaintiff wrote to Edwin G. Seibels, chairman, and other members of the Board of Trustees, applying formally for admission to the Law School. Mr. Seibels replied on August 28 that the matter would be discussed at the next meeting of the board.

The plaintiff alleges that while the Board has met at least once since then but has refused to advise him of his status and concludes the silence indication of a refusal.

HITS AT STATE SYSTEM

Although the State of South Carolina itself is not made a defendant in the action (because of sovereignty), the University is operated and supported by the State and it is simply a case against the State's educational system.

James M. Hinton, state NAACP president who had said the action was under consideration several months ago, said "this case is just the beginning of several others our lawyers are preparing."

BUS TRANSPORTATION NEXT

He explained that bus transportation was next on the schedule, adding, "and please quote me on that." Other suits would outlaw any state attempt to dodge mandates of the Gaines decision of 1940, such as out-of-state help to medical students, inaugurated last September by South Carolina. It would also acquire "equality" for courses offered in the State College Graduate School, opened last fall in Orangeburg.

The suit is the third to be brought since 1943. In 1944 a federal court ordered equal salaries for Charleston school teachers and in 1945 another federal court in Columbia ordered similar pay for teachers of that city. Since the Columbia decision several school boards have adopted equality of pay, including local supplements. The two first cases cost a little over $2,000 each. This newest action is to cost not less than $1,500 through the court of first instance.

Mr. Wrighten is a graduate of Avery Institute at Charleston, where he organized and became first president of an NAACP Youth Council. Honorably discharged from the Army March 9, 1943, he matriculated at State College and organized there the first post of World War II veterans in the State. He is president of the Y.M.C.A. at State College and a past president of the S. C. Junior NAACP Conference. He was born at Edisto Island, near Charleston, and is considered foremost among South Carolina fighting youth.

NEGRO SUES UNIVERSITY

Veteran Charges Exclusion as Law Student in South Carolina.

The Pioneer Herald

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 9 (U.P.)—A Negro war veteran filed here today a $15,000 damage suit against the University of South Carolina charging that his civil rights were violated when the university refused to accept him as a law student. Thur. 1-9-47

Dr. Norman M. Smith, president of the university; Samuel Prince, dean, and R. G. Needham, registrar, were named as defendants.

The veteran, John H. Wrighten, was represented in Federal District Court by five attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He said that "no other law school is maintained by public funds of the State where the plaintiff can study to the same extent and on equal level of scholarship."

He now attends South Carolina Negro College at Orangeburg, an agricultural and mechanical institution.

News and Courier

Would Close State Colleges

(Courier)

In the event that negroes shall succeed in forcing entrance of negro students into state institutions, their success will close all the state institutions in South Carolina, not excepting that one in Orangeburg. The general assembly makes the appropriations.

Charleston, S.C.

Argument Ends In Negro Case Against USC

The News & Courier

Charleston, S. C.

COLUMBIA, June 6. (AP): Defense attorneys in a Charleston negro's federal court suit against University of South Carolina trustees and officials because he was denied admission to the law school, claimed today that the action was designed "to break down the policy and law of this state whereby (race) segregation is maintained".

Assistant State Attorney General R. C Callison made that statement after Robert A. Carter, New York negro, declared that there could be "no equality of educational facilities or opportunities where there is separation".

Carter and Thurgood Marshall, another National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attorney, represented 25-year-old John H. Wrighten, who claimed his constitutional and civil rights were violated by rejection of his application. Sat. 6-7-47

District Judge J. Waties Waring took the case under advisement after conclusion of legal argument. He gave attorneys until June 16 to submit additional briefs to him at Charleston.

Wrighten's suit asked for the university authorities to be enjoined from refusing to admit "qualified" negroes to the law school. He also sought a $15,000 judgment.

Carter contended a defense point that a law school had been authorized for the state A and M college for negroes at Orangeburg had "no bearing" because "no mandatory duties" to establish it were imposed. Sat. 6-7-47

A "mere statutory declaration of intention is not sufficient". Carter argued, to meet "constitutional demands" that negroes must be given equal educational opportunities.

Wrighten "must be admitted to the University of South Carolina law school if he is to get ample protection of his constitutional rights," Carter said.

Asking for a decision that "will protect the interests of both white and black races", Callison declared that "the policy, not custom, of the state is one of segregation of the races for educational purposes".

He maintained there was "sufficient authority" for the establishment of a law school at the negro college if there had been "any demand" for it. He referred to yesterday's testimony which said there had been no applications for law training at the college, not even from Wrighten.

"I say the state of South Carolina is doing everything it can to provide a proper education for negroes" and "is not discriminating against the plaintiff because of color," Callison argued.

"It is doing everything it can to furnish the plaintiff a law education at Orangeburg if he wants to go there instead of to the university."

He insisted that "segregation in this state is too well established to be disturbed".

James H. Price, of Greenville, another defense attorney, said the university stands "as a monument to the civilization of South Carolina", but "at this moment it is threatened with a dark shadow".

He said the opposing attorneys agreed at a pre-trial conference "that segregation would not be an issue" and that their case should be dismissed "because they agreed themselves out of court".

Price declared university officers acted in accordance with the state constitution and laws in turning down Wrighten. They would have been "liable to criminal prosecution had they dared violate that law," he said.

The negro college law school was "certain to be opened by the middle of September," Price said.

David W. Robinson, of Columbia, a third defense attorney, said not only would it have been unlawful for the defendants to have admitted Wrighten to the university, but it would be "unlawful" for Wrighten to attend that institution.

"What more can the legislature of South Carolina do than it has done for three consecutive years" in authorizing a law school at Orangeburg, Robinson asked.

He said the state spent about $250 "per student" at the university. Sat. 6-7-47

"We submit that the state of South Carolina has done everything it can do under the constitution of the United States" and that "no cause of action exists against the defendants..." he said. "If there has been dereliction it has been on the part of the president and trustees" of the negro college.

Replying to the defense, Marshall denied that the negro law school was in existence. "They don't quite have a paper law school yet" and "how can you expect someone to apply to a school that doesn't exist".

He said "we are told to be realistic" so to be "realistic here is Wrighten not attending school while white students are attending the University of South Carolina and having to bring this suit paid for him and his people while on the defense sits the attorney general of South Carolina whose salary he helps pay".

Marshall said "the people of South Carolina have brought this suit on themselves".

NC Professor Named Dean of Negro Law School

Orangeburg, July 28—(AP)—A North Carolina college professor, Benner C. Turner of the N. C. College for Negroes at Durham, today was named dean of a new law school at the South Carolina State A. and M. College for Negroes here.

Secretary W. C. Bethea of the A. and M. board said a faculty for the law school was being selected for a September 17 opening.

The school was authorized by the general assembly which appropriated $10,000 for it.

Plans for its opening were being made when U. S. District Judge J. Waties Waring ruled two weeks ago that such a school should be created in law at Harvard university organized or else the University of South Carolina law school would be forced to admit qualified Negroes.

Turner is a native of Columbus Ga., and was educated at the Andover academy in Massachusetts and at Harvard college. Later he gradu

Not The Answer

Fri. 7-18-47

In response to a court order by Federal District Judge J. Waites Waring directing that a Negro applicant, John H. Wrighten, be admitted to the law school of the University of South Carolina, or that one comparable thereto be established by September, education officials have come forward with a plan to open such a school at the Negro Agricultural and Mechanical college at Orangeburg.

To finance such a great undertaking, they have announced an annual budget of $60.000 on which to operate. Manifestly, that is exceedingly to be regretted. There is no good reason the law school, whenever it becomes a reality, should not be placed at the seat of the state college. But there is every reason the authorities in South Carolina should face up frankly to the order by Judge Waring and provide the money in sufficient quantity so as to make a separate law school equal in every essential respect. There is absolutely no argument to support a law school which cannot meet the prevailing standards required of a modern law school graduate. Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

We are more than willing, we are anxious, to accord to South Carolina officials due credit for their sincerity in seeking to meet the problem. But setting up the law school on such a meager sum is impossible. Moreover, the state college, like the others for Negroes in the South, simply has not advanced to its highest expectations as a strong Liberal Arts college, and is for that reason, not ready to reach out and take in additional headaches which inevitably come when the time comes to provide adequate financing for their operation. Fri. 7-18-47

South Carolina State college nor any of the other state colleges are prepared to meet honestly and squarely the Gaines decision. But it is high time that they set about doing so and not just sit and twiddle thumbs until some Negro comes forward with his application in hand. For there are going to be many, many more like John H. Wrighten. An out of state scholarship is not the answer. Neither are inadequate law schools.

USC Exclusion of Negroes, White Primary to Get Tests

News & Courier Charleston, S.C.

COLUMBIA, May 31.—(AP): South Carolina's white Democratic primary and state laws excluding negroes from the University of South Carolina will get first round federal court tests here next week.

Both cases, to be heard by U. S. District Judge J. Waites Waring, were backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They were practically certain of eventually reaching the supreme court of the United States, whatever the initial outcome.

The action against the Democratic primary, brought in the name of George Elmore, Columbia negro, for himself and "others similarly situated", was scheduled to be heard Tuesday. Sun. 6-1-47

The other action, filed by John H. Wrighten, Charleston negro, against trustees and officials of the university, was set for Thursday.

Elmore's suit, in which members of the Richland (Columbia) county Democratic executive committee were defendants, sought to compel the opening of the party primary to negro participation. Party rules now restrict primary voting to "white Democrats".

Elmore contended in his complaint that "in South Carolina, the Democratic primary effectively controls the choice of United States senators and representatives" and that exclusion of negroes from the primary for racial and color reasons violated the federal constitution and civil rights statutes. He maintained he was a qualified elector.

His complaint asked for a court order enjoining the defendants "from denying qualified negro electors the right to vote in Democratic primary elections in South Carolina solely because of color". He asked also for a $5,000 judgment.

The answer to Elmore's suit contended the federal courts lacked jurisdiction because the South Carolina Democratic party was "a private voluntary association" since all state primary laws were repealed in 1944. Sun. 6-1-47

It denied that Elmore was deprived "of any rights, privileges or immunities secured and protected" by the federal constitution and laws.

In the suit against the university, Wrighten maintained he was denied admission to its law school and asked for an injunction restraining the institution from refusing to admit "qualified" negroes.

He petitioned for $15,000 damages and for a judgment declaring that non-admission of "qualified" negroes because of race or color constituted a violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution.

Wrighten's complaint said there was no other law school in South Carolina "maintained by public funds" where he could study "to the same extent and on an equal level of scholarship . . . ".

He said he had completed a three-year prelaw course at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Orangeburg.

The university's answer set up the defense that Wrighten was "not a proper, authorized or qualified representative of any class or group of citizens who might claim to possess qualifications for admission to the University of South Carolina law school" and that his suit "will not insure the adequate representation of all negro citizens who might claim to possess qualifications to the law school".

Further, the answer said, the university was prohibited by the state constitution and state laws from admitting negroes, for which, it maintained "an institution of 'higher education' is maintained" and where negroes had educational opportunities "substantially equal" to those afforded white students at the university. Sun. 6-1-47

The university's refusal to accept Wrighten's application was based too, the answer said, on "ample provision" having been made by the state for a law school for negroes in connection with the A and M college.

His application, it was maintained, was made "solely for the purpose of bringing this suit" and Wrighten "did not apply" at the negro college for legal training.

Wrighten's suit was filed before the 1946 general assembly provided $10,000 for a law school at the A and M college.

It was claimed also that suits against the state were barred by the 11th amendment to the federal constitution.

Additionally, the answer claimed that Wrighten was not acting in "good faith" and that "there is a lack of bona fide controversy justifying" a court hearing.

True purpose of the suit, the answer contended, was "an attempt by the plaintiff and those associated with him to break down and disrupt the established policy of the state of South Carolina and of its people to provide a separation of the races in the educational institutions of the state for the mutual benefit of both races".

Racial segregation was said to be "a policy sanctioned, recognized and approved for a long period of time by both the white and negro citizens of the state . Sun. 6-1-47

Judge Waring has announced that he would hear only the legal aspects of the cases next week, leaving out the claims for money judgments. If it were determined that there was ground for these claims, they could be considered by juries later, he said.

Negro Refused Admission To Law School

The Fla. Tattler

Waring, in another case, turned down the petition of John H. Wrighten, Charleston Negro, for a count order directing his admission to the University of Carolina law school, but he ruled that Wrighten would be entitled to enter unless by the opening of the next school year the state provides an adequate course in the College for Negroes at Orangeburg.

Sat 7-12-47

One other alternative was possible, he said. The would be that "the state furnish no law school education to any persons of either the white or Negro races." Jacksonville, Fla.

Against Their Own Interest

News & Courier

A negro is bringing suit for admission to the University of South Carolina. Were federal courts to decide that state institutions in South Carolina, in any of the Southern states, must admit negroes, nearly all white students would leave them. What happened when the negroes were admitted to the University of South Carolina in 1873 would have repetition. The event would be fortunate for the church and private colleges. White students would flock to them. Their endowments would be enlarged, their facilities would be increased. Conceivably it would be, on the whole, beneficial to the education of white people. Were negroes admitted to the state colleges legislatures would deny appropriations to them and they would be closed. These negro leaders pressing for mixed racial state institutions do not know what they are about. If they should meet with any considerabl measure of success all the state supported institutions, not excepting the state college for negroes in Orangeburg, would be starved. State colleges in South Carolina are no longer a necessity of white people. For advanced instruction white students now go to the universities in other states. Distance scarcely separates South Carolinians from the colleges of the other Carolina. Negro students are admitted by many Northern universities. The roads are open; travel is cheap. Thurs 7-9-47

Law School for Negroes To Be Set by September

Columbia, S.C.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., July 12 (AP)—Secty. W. C. Bethea, of the South Carolina Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College Board, said Saturday he thought that "comparable facilities to those at the University of South Carolina for the study of law would be provided for Negroes at the College by September."

He said that President M. F. Whittaker, of the College, had done "considerable" work toward establishing the law school and that a dean for the school would be appointed within the next few days. Sun 7/13/47

The General Assembly appropriated $60,000 for establishment of a Negro law school here.

Court Denies Admission To S.C. Law School

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill. Sat-8-9-47

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Federal Judge J. Waites Waring this week denied the petition of John J. Wrighten for a court order directing his admission to the University of South Carolina Law School. Wrighten, young Negro college graduate, had sought the order for admission on the grounds that the state university, by its discriminatory policy, had violated his constitutional rights under the 14th Amendment. Sat-8-9-47

In denying the order, Judge Waring held that Wrighten would be entitled to enter the university law school unless by the opening of the next school year the state had provided an adequate law course at the state college for Negroes at Orangeburg. The judge added that one other alternative remained, and that was that the state furnish no law school education to any persons of either race. The ruling is expected to have a far-reaching effect upon the jim-crow educational system of this state.

16b 1947 Discrimination (Tennessee)

Methodists to Train Pastors In Separate Classes

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. 2-15-47
Sat.

Here is Sample of Christian Jim Crow

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Approximately a dozen colored persons are enrolled in special classes at Perkins School of Theology, according to Dr. E. B. Hawk, white, dean of the school.

Two courses were offered for colored during the fall quarter of 1946 and two other courses are in progress during the present quarter.

"The students are well qualified college graduates who compare favorably with our white students," said Dean Hawk. "Most of them are pastors of colored churches in the Dallas area."

Sat. 2-15-47

Some Teachers, But—

"The School of Theology," continued Dr. Hawk, "is not trying to do anything sensational in entering upon this phase of training. Neither is it in any way apologetic about the step it has taken.

Though little publicity has attended the venture, the classes for colored meet in the afternoon, and the students enrolled in them come to the campus in daytime. They take regularly catalogued courses, use the same facilities and sit under the tutelage of the same faculty members as our white students, but not at the same time."

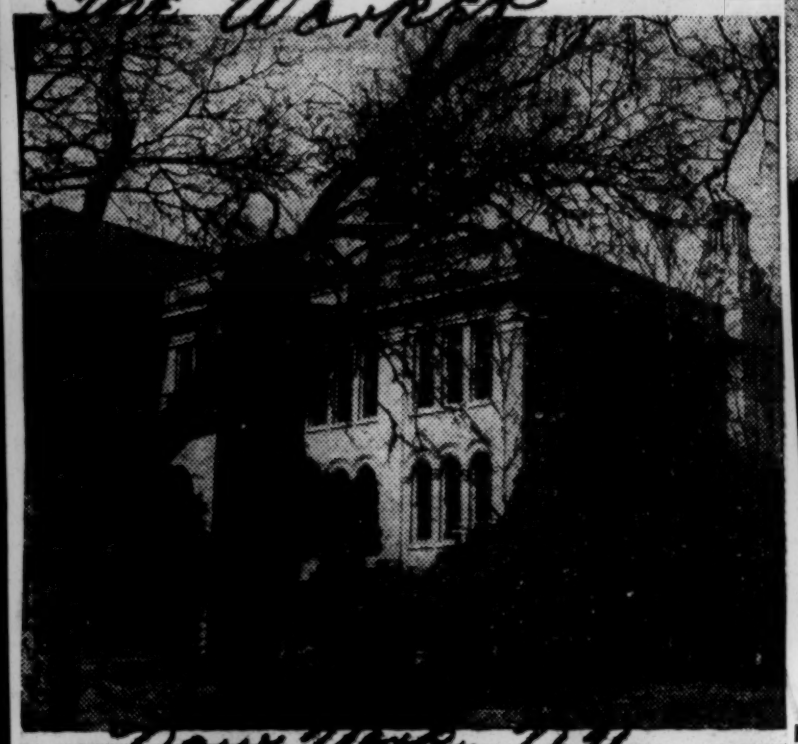
Ne Degrees Given

Dean Hawk stated that in keeping with the standing policy of the Perkins School of Theology and with that of Southern Methodist University, its parent institution, this program is merely an effort to meet a recognized need and to help advance the Kingdom by bringing some opportunities for further training to a group of sincere and consecrated ministers who would not otherwise have such opportunities.

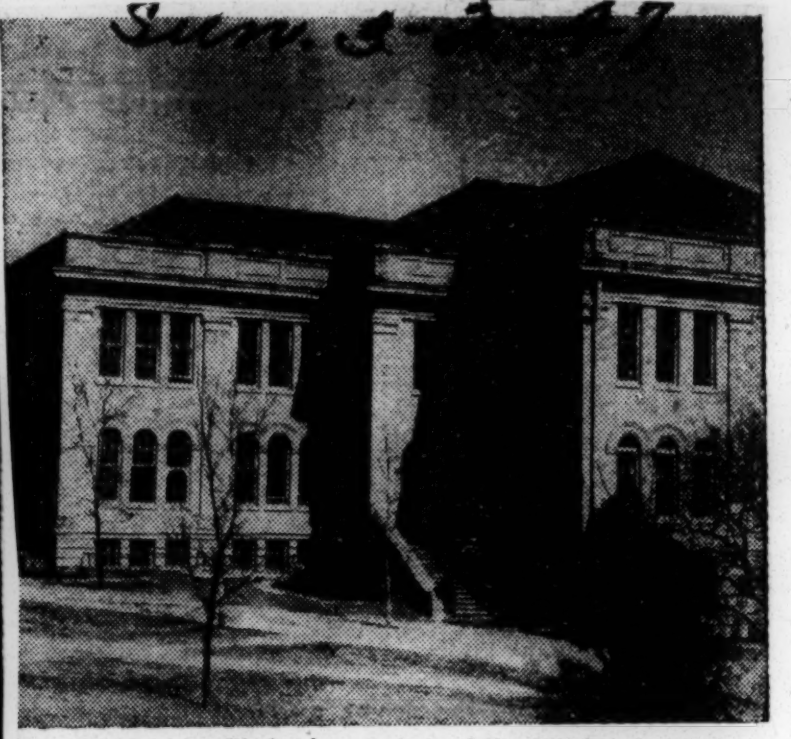
"The colored students have not been admitted as candidates for degrees," said Dean Hawk, "nor have they been registered as regular students in the institution, but from the standpoint of instruction they are receiving all of the benefits which Perkins School of Theology has to offer."

TEXAS CALLS THIS 'EQUAL'

The Worker
New York, N.Y.



Sun. 5-11-47



—Photos by courtesy of the Pittsburgh Courier

Flanked top and bottom with the imposing structures which house the white law schools of the University of Texas is the "Negro Law School" granted to Negroes of the Lone Star State as a result of a court battle by Herman M. Sweatt of Houston. Presented for purposes of contrast, these photos show the decided difference between the two schools. The court ruled that Negroes should have a law school "to be the equivalent of that of the University of Texas." These pictures show just what is meant by the Texas version of "equivalent." The Negro school is the old U.B.F. building. Note the beer parlor on the left and the grill on the right. Arrow points to the stairway which leads to the three Negro Law Schools rooms upstairs. Aspiring Negro law students boycotted this "equality," so the state educational authorities closed the "college" down last week. 5-2-47

Texas Negroes' School Called Equal to Whites'

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Austin, Tex., May 13 (AP) — Dudley K. Woodward, chairman of the University of Texas board of regents, testifying that Texas has provided equal education facilities for Negroes, took the stand as the State's witness today in the case of Heman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro who seeks admission to the university's Law School.

During the second day of the retrial of the case in which Sweatt asked a writ of mandamus in Judge Roy Archer's 126th District Court here, the State continued its efforts to prove that a temporary law school for Negroes equal to that of the university has been established.

Reviews Board's Action.

Questioned by Attorney General Price Daniel, Woodward reviewed action by the board of regents in setting up the interim Negro Law School here until the establishment of the permanent State Negro university in Houston. He described the three-room Law School here as being equal to the university's Law School in faculty, courses, and library facilities. Wed. 5-14-47

Woodward underwent lengthy cross examination by Thurgood Marshall, New York, lawyer for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Tells of 1946 Meeting.

"We tried very hard and are still trying to set up a Negro university of the first class that will develop through the years to be the greatest university in the country for Negroes," said Woodward.

"But you didn't get the idea until this lawsuit was filed? questioned Marshall.

Woodward denied that, retorting that in January, 1946, the governing board of the university and of Texas A. & M. College met in joint session to consider the responsibility of the two schools in providing plans for higher education for Negroes. Wed 5-14-47

Court Refuses To Tell College To Take Negro

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Texas Judge Rules Segregation Legalized

Austin, Tex., May 16 (AP)—The court request of Heman Marion Sweatt, Negro letter carrier of Houston, for admission to the University of Texas was denied today by Judge Roy Archer in District Court.

Sweatt's lawyers immediately announced they would appeal.

In making his ruling, Judge Archer said that since "our Constitution provides for separate schools" and since the Legislature has taken no steps to amend that portion of the Constitution, the ruling is the same as his previous one. Last December Archer rejected Sweatt's request for a writ of mandamus. Sat. 5-11-47

Professor Urges Segregation.

"I think the matter is within the hands of the Court of Civil Appeals, Judge Archer said. "Indeed, I may not have a right to make any other kind of a judgment."

Earlier today a University of Texas educator testified that admission of Negroes to Southern universities would cause a breakdown of racial segregation in lower-level schools. He was Dr. B. F. Pittinger, professor of educational administration, who was called to the stand in District Court here as State's witness.

Sweatt Loses Plea To Enter U. of Texas; Jim Crow Is Victor

Courier
New York, N.Y.

By Associated Press

AUSTIN, TEX.

Heman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro, was denied his court request for admission to the University of Texas Law School by Judge Roy Archer. His lawyers immediately announced they would appeal the case. Sun. 5-18-47

The ruling was made on grounds that the Texas Constitution provides for separate schools and that the current legislative session has made no proposal to change the Constitution in that respect.

"I think the matter is within the hands of the Court of Civil Appeals. Indeed, I may not have a right to make any other kind of judgment," Judge Archer said.

The Court of Civil Appeals, to which the case was carried after Judge Archer rejected Sweatt's appeal last December, has remanded it here to take further proceedings, the ruling noted.

"Since our Constitution provides for separate schools and since this matter was up and since the Legislature has not taken any steps to submit a Constitutional amendment or make changes, the ruling will be the same as heretofore," he said.

Pittenger followed A. W. Walker, law professor at the University of Texas, who testified that law students boycotted the "equality," so the state educational authorities closed the "college" down last week.

Heman Marion Sweatt ... *Still no law school.*

dents in a small class would receive a better education than in a class of 100 students.

Both disagreed with professors from the University of Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania and Howard University who had said Sweatt would be unable to get an equal education in a segregated law school.

The Sweatt fight has resolved itself into an attack on the validity of school segregation laws and is expected by some lawyers to become a test case before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Law School Battle to High Court

By J. DON DAVIS
(Texas Bureau)

AUSTIN, Tex.—Undaunted by the refusal of Judge Roy C. Archer to order the University of Texas to admit Heman M. Sweatt, counsel for the Houston mail carrier immediately swung into action this week to head the case towards the Nation's highest tribunal, the U. S. Supreme Court, by filing an appeal with the Texas Court of Civil Appeals.

Sweatt's request for a writ of mandamus was denied last Friday, after five days of testimony, during which educational experts testified for both the State and Sweatt.

In rendering his decision Judge Archer said the existing State laws requiring separate schools for Negroes and whites had not been amended, and that he had no other recourse but to accept the new evidence offered by Sweatt's attorneys, deny the writ, and leave further action to higher courts.

Sweatt's lawyers immediately filed in Japan and who, when he is called to Washington, the Capital of his Nation, for matters in connection with his important position as a UNESCO delegate, he is unable to find suitable hotel or eating accommodations.

ASKS QUESTION

Dr. Alexander asked the President's Committee if such a man could be expected to enter, with complete enthusiasm, into his responsible duties in connection with advising on the development of democratic institutions in Japan.

When asked by the committee what he would recommend as the first action by the committee, Dr. Alexander said: "The point of departure for this committee should be the administrative functions of the Federal Government INCLUDING the District of Columbia."

He urged that the committee recommend to President Truman that he send a strong message to the Congress concerning the establishment of democratic practices in the Nation's capital. He suggested that a permanent Civil Rights Commission under the executive arm of the Government be established.

Dr. Alexander pointed out that the district commissioners, who administer the Government of Washington, are appointed and that specific instructions regarding civil rights in the district could be given to these commissioners. He urged that discrimination and segregation in schools, hotels, public services and employment be eliminated immediately.

ELIMINATE BIAS

He pointed out that police brutality and other forms of civil rights violations are mere manifestations of the "different handling" psychology which is reflected in the segregation pattern of the community. The only fundamental cure for these ills, said Dr. Alexander, is the elimination of segregation.

He concluded by declaring that the civil rights section of the Justice Department was launched as a political concession and that it was not intended to do very much. He said the section needs status and dignity if it is to be effective.

Later in the same day, Osmond K. Fraenkel, American Civil Liberties Union attorney, again pointed the finger of accusation at the Government of the United States and the administration of those areas over which the Government has jurisdiction as the focal point of the problem of civil rights.

Mr. Fraenkel told the President's Committee that it "should first recommend to the President that the Federal Government put its own house in order."

The first proposal should be "passage of a civil rights bill for the District of Columbia," he said. "Until this is done, our Nation should stand ashamed before the world."

In answer to the committee question concerning which project should get priority, Mr. Fraenkel said: "You should put a civil rights law for Washington on the top of your list."

He pointed out that in Washington there are no constitutional restrictions to help maintain jim-crow pattern. Such a law would set an example for the rest of the country, said the witness.

URGES SELF-HELP

The fundamental inconsistency between this country's democratic principles and its undemocratic practices was cited before the committee by Charles H. Houston, prominent NAACP lawyer.

Mr. Houston recommended self-help by the various communities in many areas of discriminatory practices but urged the committee to recommend to the President the establishment of uniform standards guaranteeing every citizen the identical civil rights.

Mr. Houston listed FEPC legislation as the most urgent, immediate need in the way of new laws. He listed other legislation in the following order: aid to education, interstate travel, suffrage, housing and anti-lynching laws. He recommended an executive order for elimination of discrimination in Federal services and in the armed services.

Other witnesses at the two-day hearings were Elmer W. Henderson, executive secretary of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, who urged passage of the Ives' FEPC bill; the Rev. Father John Birch of the Bishops' Committee for the Spanish-speaking, who told the committee that Mexican-Americans are victims of rank discrimination in the Southwest and who implied that the cordial relations between Mexico and America, as epitomized by the recent welcome of President Aleman in this country, do not reflect the true feelings of the peoples of the two countries.

John Collier, president of the Institute of Ethnic Affairs, who discussed civil rights in dependent areas; Guy B. Johnson, director, Southern Regional Council, who urged a constitutional amendment covering civil rights protection in discussing "Civil Rights in the South"; the Rev. R. A. McGowan, National Catholic Welfare Conference; D'Arcy McNickle, National Congress of American Indians, and Prof. Paul Lazarsfeld, director, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, who discussed techniques for mass propaganda in promoting tolerance.

Deny Report 3 in Texas Law School

AUSTIN, Tex.—Contrary to previously published reports, there have been no Negro students enrolled in the "makeshift" law school of the University of Texas here.

It has been stated that there were three Negro enrollees, Henry E. Doyle, J. L. Reed and John T. King. All thre informed The Courier that neither of them had enrolled in the school. The report is confirmed by statements from other sources in the State.

Basic Challenge in Texas

The big legal battle in Austin, Tex., is being fought on a basis which is fundamental. Backed up by the NAACP legal staff, Heman Marion Sweatt, young colored man of Houston, is determined to enter the University of Texas Law School. Shortly after Judge Roy Archer denied Sweatt admission to the University last Friday, NAACP attorneys gave notice of appeal to higher courts.

The issue is not merely one of getting equal educational opportunities for Negroes in a jim-crow set-up, but of challenging the basic premise of the segregated system: i.e., that it must be segregated, and that there can be equality in such a segregated system.

Mr. Sweatt has stated in court, "I don't believe equality can be given with segregation," and certainly thoughtful people must feel inclined to agree with him.

Segregation in parctice has always proved synonymous with discrimination all over the United States without a single exception.

What has been happening wherever there is a segregated educational system is steady improvement of the Negro and white systems while maintaining the same margin of difference between the two sets of facilities.

The Negro system that got, say, $500,000 in 1910, may now be getting $2,500,000, but the white system that got $1,500,000 in 1910 in the same State is now getting $10,000,000.

Progress has been made in equalizing the salaries of Negro and white teachers, but there are still wide discrepancies between the pay in most places, and the general facilities in practically all places.

It would be foolish to continue to believe (if anybody of intelligence ever did) that under a segregated set-up, the Negroes will ever catch up with the whites in educational facilities and opportunities.

The logical step for the betterment of all concerned, colored and white, is to do away with the segregated system entirely, beginning on the highest level of the graduate school and moving down the scale to the kindergarten, and we hope that Mr. Sweatt's attorneys will be able to bring out clearly and irrefutably that all segregation is discrimination and therefore unconstitutional.

How can there be equality between the law school the State of Texas is setting aside for Negro graduate students and the law school at the University of Texas?

In age, tradition, faculty, facilities and in every other way inequality and discrimination against Negroes is and will always be glaringly apparent.

Neither in Texas nor any other Southern State can the problem be solved in any other way than by outlawing educational segregation.

The Sweatt case is important because that is its basic aim.

16b 1947

Discrimination (Texas)

ONE STEP CLOSER TO THE GOAL

Afro-American

Don't be too alarmed about the verdict handed down last Friday at Austin, Texas, in the case of Heman M. Sweatt who seeks admission to the law school at the University of Texas. Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-24-47

Judge Roy C. Archer, of the 126th District Court, in denying a writ of mandamus sought by Sweatt's counsel, now sends the case back to the Civil Court of Appeals.

This action, as the AFRO's Ollie Stewart, who covered the trial, points out, is just what Sweatt's lawyers wanted. It is, in reality, a distinct victory for Sweatt.

It is a victory because, for the first time, the record will contain exhaustive evidence and testimony of outstanding authorities and experts in the field of education as it is provided under Texas's segregated educational system.

It is upon such evidence that a final decision will have to be made. Prof. Malcolm Sharp, of the University of Chicago Law School, testified that "no segregated school—of one, ten or a hundred students—can be equal to one with a mixed student body."

His testimony was in refutation of that previously given by Prof. A. W. Walker of the University of Texas who said that a student could get a legal education in a one-student school "substantially equal" to that at the Texas law school.

Said Judge Archer to NAACP counsel: "You've made a very strong case." We think so too. 5-24-47-Sat.

Once it has been established that segregation of any kind is an unequal arrangement, future conflicts, whether they be in education, housing or employment, can be settled with apparent ease.

Whites in Majority:

Name Nine Regents For Texas University

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 4-12-47

AUSTIN, Tex.—Nine regents, four of them Negroes, were named for the new Texas State University for Negroes by Governor Jester last week, and after Senate confirmation, they face the momentous decision of whether to spend the $3,350,000 for the new school now, or await the court ruling in the Sweatt case retrial this month.

Negro members of the board are Dr. W. R. Banks, principal emeritus of Prairie View, for a six-year term; Dr. M. L. Edwards of Hawkins and Ben Morgan of Corsicana holding four-year terms, and the Rev. I. B. Loud of San Antonio, with a two-year term.

DISCUSS CASE

When the new board is confirmed, Attorney General Price Daniel will address its members, and a discussion will center around whether the State will proceed to spend the $3,350,000 allocated for erection of the proposed new university without waiting for the decision as to whether separate educatiton for Negroes will meet the Federal constitutional requirements of equal educational opportunities and facilities.

Meanwhile, in Houston, Dean A. E. Norton of Houston College, which provides evening class facilities, announced that the school would move into its new buildings during last week. It was reliably reported that the $200,000 plant erected to house Houston College will instead house the new State University. Sat. 4-12-47

Appointments of the regents, with whites in predominance, has created some resentment within the State.

Top Educators Flay Theory; Facts Cited

Lawyers for Heman Sweatt Appeal Ruling Barring Him From Texas U.

The American Baltimore Sat.

By OLLIE STEWART

AUSTIN, Tex.—The theory of "separate but equal" education, on which Southerners rely to keep State-supported institutions "lily-white," and forever bar the integration of white and colored students, was thoroughly exposed and debunked here last week by two of the nation's noted educators.

The expose took place in the crowded courtroom of the District Court last Thursday where Judge Roy C. Archer, for five days, listened to testimony by witnesses for Heman Marion Sweatt, whose request for admission to the Univerity of Texas Law School was denied Friday for the third time.

Members of the NAACP legal staff announced immediately that they would appeal the case.

Dr. Thompson Brilliant

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school of Howard University, had the spectators and Judge Archer hanging on his every word as he literally gave a course in the history of education in Texas.

He showed that for years there has been no semblance of equality between the educational opportunities offered white and colored students in Texas on the undergraduate or graduate level.

Dr. Thompson spent considerable time quoting figures which revealed the inequalities in the matter of faculty members, libraries, accreditation and general expenditures.

Figures Tell Story

The figures he cited showed that:

Where there is one school (Prairie View) for colored people in Texas, there are 12 for whites, the latter valued at $72 million, the former at $4 million.

Where $17 is spent for a white student, about $4.50 is spent for a colored student.

Admission Urged

He stated unequivocally that he was opposed to separate schools, and expressed disagreement with Dr. Ambrose Caliver, who, in a report, concluded that the "social customs of a community" must be considered as much as the money spent for education and physical facilities. Sat. 5-24-47

When the attorney general expressed the opinion that things should be changed gradually, Dr. Thompson pointed out that the admission of colored students to the university's law school would be "the beginning of a gradual change."

The Howard scholar definitely made a final impression when he congratulated Texas on its progressiveness, and emphasized that he was favorably impressed in this, his first visit.

Pa. Dean Raps Theory

Dean Earl G. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, asked directly whether he believed two schools could be "separate yet equal," said emphatically:

"If separate, the schools would not be equal. The white school would get the better facilities."

He said it was absurd to think of any institution with one student as being a law school.

Modern Method Upheld

The modern method in law schools (using the case system) makes it necessary to have many students who can report on court decisions and discuss them, he testified. "The teacher is not as important as classmates."

Donald Murray, first colored student to enter the University of Mary Law School, was called to testify that nothing terrible happened when he entered the Maryland school.

Murray's testimony made a great impression among the white and colored spectators, particularly the students. He said he was treated as just another law student by both the student body and his instructors.

Court History Made

It is doubtful whether anything in recent years has drawn more people into a Travis County courtroom than the Sweatt case did last Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, when standing room was at a premium.

The local paper and local radio commentators had whetted the appetite of everybody in town to know what was happening. And those who had jobs that wouldn't allow them to attend sent somebody to hear the proceedings and come back with a report.

Cab drivers wanted to talk about the case. Waitresses forgot your order because they were trying to hear what people at one of their tables were saying. The barber who shaved me took twice as long to lather my face.

Students Top Spectators

And very significantly, at least 75% of the courtroom spectators were students—either from the University of Texas or from Samuel Houston or Tillotson colleges. It was a young audience, and an interested one.

Heman Marion Sweatt was called unexpectedly to the stand Wednesday afternoon by Attorney General Daniel.

Sweatt Tells Wishes

Sweatt was asked why he refused to enroll in the new law school on March 10—and his answer left no doubt about his attitude. He replied:

"I have no desire to study law in a segregated law school. I want to study law, and I intend to do so—but I applied to the Texas Law School, and that's where I want to go."

A humorous demonstration on the witness stand was made by one of the State's own witnesses, whom the attorney general had apparently counted on to betray the Sweatt cause.

Henry Doyle of Austin, the witness, had to be finally excused by the attorney general.

Asked whether he had made inquiries regarding the proposed new law school, he said that he had, because he wanted to know as much as possible about it.

Asked whether he had made the statement at a meeting in Dallas, that he did not intend to enter the new law school, Doyle said that he had not.

An Embarrassing Moment

Whereupon the attorney general demanded: "Didn't you tell me you had made that statement?"

"I did not," said Doyle.

The surprised attorney general had to disqualify his own witness. And the Sweatt lawyers had already objected to a lawyer arguing with his own witness.

Judge's Ruling

Judge Archer ruled that his decision in the case was the same as his previous one. He said:

"Since our Constitution (Texas) provides for separate schools" for

$3,000,000 Set Aside

Mr. Woodward, who said he receives no pay for his work with the board of regents, took quite a while to tell how anxious he and the State of Texas are to see that colored citizens have their own good, first-class educational facilities.

The Legislature has already appropriated $3,000,000 for establishment of the Texas State University for Negroes.

Plans call for an interim law school at Austin, utilizing University of Texas Law School teachers and the Supreme Court Library.

When Thurgood Marshall and W. J. Durham cross-examined him, the rich man said he thought that the new law school for colored was equal to the law school at the University of Texas—and he never changed his story.

His testimony, incidentally, set the pace for witnesses who followed.

Millionaire Squirms

When Marshall asked him: "Prior to this year, what has the University of Texas done for colored citizens?" the witness opened his mouth but said nothing. He just squirmed.

He testified, however, that the university was set up for whites only—and that Texas law made such mandatory.

Dean's Fatal Admissions

Then came the Texas Law School dean, Charles T. McCormick, who qualified every answer he gave and maintained under relentless hammering that the new law school is equal to that at the university.

Among his few admissions, under questioning by James N. Nabrit, were:

That three of the teachers assigned to the new law school were beginning teachers; that tradition and success of its graduates made a school great;

That a student wishing to transfer from the new school (not recognized by any association of law schools) would lose all the time he had put in there.

Dean on Spot; Judge Laughs

Then, when Nabrit showed him photos of the new school and of the Texas Law School, he did some real squirming.

Judge Archer looked at the pictures and did more than smile. He laughed. And so did most of the spectators.

Interestingly enough, a good proportion of the white spectators are young law students at the Texas law school, who are getting a good demonstration in courtroom behavior in this trial.

They have seen their dean under fire—and they didn't seem too much impressed.

Librarian Follows Others

Other witnesses followed, including the librarian at the Texas law school, Miss Helen Hargraves. She, too, insisted that the library facilities at the new school were equal to those at the university.

Now, what are the facts?

The Ugly Facts

Briefly, the proposed law school for colored did not exist on March 10, 1947, when it was supposed to be in existence. It does not exist as this is written—except in plans on a piece of paper.

Paper plans call for four teachers, who would also teach at the Texas law school, ditto for the dean, the librarian, most of the books and the office space.

Its own library calls for 10,000 volumes, while the white law library has 65,000. It is supposed to duplicate the Texas law library on $100,000, which the librarian admitted "couldn't hardly" be done.

The colored law school has rented four rooms in an old building near the capital. The university's law school is a huge two-storied builidng. The colored law school moves in 1948 (it says on paper) to Houston, making necessary a change of residence.

Accreditment Must Wait

The present building has a gas and petroleum company on the second floor.

The school could not be accredited in less than two years by the Association of American Law Schools or the bar association. It would have no scholarships, nor moot courts, nor honorary law societies.

State's Program

But the State's witnesses have insisted it is equal to the university's law school, which is already accredited, and has all the things mentioned.

The State rested its case on the following three premises: The colored law school must be separate; it must be equal; and the State does, in fact, now offer equal facilities for its "Nigra" citizens.

Sweatt's Objections

This is Sweatt's case: (1) Texas does not provide equal facilities —and has never done so, for colored citizens;

(2) Under separate laws in Texas, equal facilities cannot be provided—because over a long period of time separate laws and schools for colored people have produced inferior educational facilities;

(3) Segregation laws in the South are unconstitutional.

NAACP Legal Staff

Almost all witnesses have been prominent lawyers. They know how to parry a question, and talk a long time without saying anything.

They can smell trouble from the questions asked—and managed to keep out of real hot water.

Sweatt was represented by Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the NAACP; James N. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University; George M. Johnson, dean of the law school, Howard University; C. B. Bunkley, Dallas lawyer; and W. J. Durham, also Dallas.

The State, or rather the University of Texas, was represented by Price Daniel, attorney general, and his two assistants, John Littleton and Joseph Greenhill.

Judge in Sweatt Case Holds Respect of Bar and People

AUSTIN, Tex.—District Judge C. Roy Archer, about whom everybody speaks with respect, and whose legal reputation has won him popularity as a fair and impartial arbiter, was intensely interested in the battle of wits between opposing lawyers in the Sweatt case last week.

He appeared to be enjoying himself as the defense and the prosecution raised points of law and their State and Federal interpretations. Judge Archer, who wears glasses, has a jolly look in his eyes, a whimsical expression on his face, and is bald.

JUDGE C. ROY ARCHER

Test Case

One cold February morning in 1946, a slender, bespectacled young man walked into the University of Texas registrar's office and applied for admission to the law school. Heman Marion Sweatt, 33, a Houston mailman who had graduated from a small Southern college, was qualified in every respect but one: he was a Negro. He was the first who ever tried to enter the University. He was turned down flat.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seized upon the Houston mailman for a test case. Its argument: the U.S. Supreme Court decided in the Gaines Case (1938) that Negroes must be admitted to white schools, unless "equal facilities" are provided for them by the state. Texas' only state-supported Negro college, Prairie View, was nothing but an overgrown trade school, offered no law course at all. The Texas Attorney General argued right back: race segregation was a part of the state constitution and could not be changed.

For a year, the battle raged in & out of courtrooms, in the press, at public meetings. When Sweatt filed a petition for a court order to force the University to admit him, a cautious judge deferred decision for six months, in December turned down the petition. Sweatt appealed the case. This time, he and the N.A.A.C.P. left no doubt as to what they were really after. Fed up with half-measures and delays, they were demanding, not "equal facilities," but the abolition of segregation. "The requirements of the 14th Amendment," they insisted, "can only [thus] be met."

Sudden Action. The state legislature acted quickly. A bill appropriating two million dollars for a Negro university at Houston and for an "interim" Negro law school at Austin was hastily introduced. One Senator shrilled a warning: "If we don't do something quickly, the United States Supreme Court will rule that your child and my child will have to attend school with Negroes." The bill passed.

Early one morning last week, the Texas University registrar opened the doors of the new interim "law school," stalked in to await students. A steady stream of University officials marched in after him, and a group of curious Texans clustered in the corridor to see what would happen. Only one prospective student showed up, and he did not register.

Neither Heman Sweatt nor the N.A.A.C.P. was yet satisfied. Said Sweatt: "Assume I go to the interim law school for a year, then I transfer to the new university. How do I know what will be at Houston? The suit." he added, "goes on."

Minister Seeks Presidency of Univ. of Texas

By J. DON DAVIS
(Texas Bureau)

HOUSTON — The Rev. P. E. Womack filed an application for the presidency of the newly-created University of Texas for Negroes after a conference with Governor Beauford Jester, The Pittsburgh Courier learned Saturday.

Craig F. Cullinan, chairman of the University's board, admitted that the Rev. Mr. Womack had filed application for the presidency.

"No final negotiations have come about," the soft-spoken chairman assured The Courier.

SWEATT'S STATEMENT

Interviewed by a Courier representative in Houston Saturday, Heman Marion Sweatt, whose suit for admission to the University of Texas Law School brought the case into the spotlight, declared:

"The good reverend overstepped his bounds. My application for entry to the University of Texas Law School was a personal application, and I can't see why it should be involved in the matter of a new university. I only want the best legal training available; I am not seeking a new university."

Meanwhile, the announcement that Governor Jester had received the Rev. Mr. Womack in an hour conference that resulted in the prediction that the minister might be named president of the new university drew a storm of local protests.

16b 1947

Discrimination (Texas)

...of Texas ...aces New ...ias Suit

Pittsburgh Pa.
12-13-47

By J. DON DAVIS
(...Courier's Texas Correspondent)

AUSTIN, Texas—With denial of ...Tillotson College professor admission to the University of Texas ...Graduate School of Political Science, the State last week faced another assault against its segregated and "unequal" educational setup. The Tillotson teacher, W. ...Kirk, holds Bachelor and Master's degrees from Howard University in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Kirk's application for admission was "informally" rejected by the assistant registrar of the white State University, who told him that the institution could not legally admit colored persons as students.

His attempt to matriculate at the University of Texas was made after applying for graduate work in political science at Texas State University for Negroes, where he had been told that the school did not offer such graduate work. The Tillotson teacher is a native of Marshall and a World War II veteran.

DISMISSES "SCHOLARSHIP"

Asked why he did not apply for an "out of-state" scholarship grant such as Texas offers qualified Negro students when they are unable to study in the State of Texas, Mr. Kirk replied: "I feel that my native State of Texas is under obligation to furnish me the course I desire." Mr. Kirk has asked legal aid of the NAACP.

It has been revealed that a number of students had appealed for NAACP aid, some even going so far as claiming that climate in States where they could secure the desired graduate courses was detrimental to their health.

As things now stand, the State of Texas has on its hands three graduate schools established for colored students and the Heman Marion Sweatt case which was instrumental in their being established to circumvent admitting Negro to the white State University. One of those schools has yet to be named, due, primarily, to reluctance of colored graduates to accept "unequal" accommodations.